THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No 58. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE CUBA CABLE.

Laying of the Punta Rasa Cable—Movements of the Narva—The Arrival from Key West—Laying the Shore Line at Punta Rasa—Yellow Fever on Board the Narva—Death of Three Men—Laying the Cable to Within a Few Miles of Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 1, via New Orleans, Sept. 5.—I have the pleasure of announcing that the entire cable from Havana to Punta Rasa, Fla., is now in working order, with the exception of seven miles of shore end of this point, which will be laid by the United States double-ender Lenapee to-morrow, if the weather is favorable: if not, the first fine day. As the Raleigh leaves to-night for New Orleans, I send this by her, to be telegraphed from that point, lest the northers in the Gulf may delay the splicing off this harbor.

The following is my log of the trip:—

Wednesday, Aug. 21.—Took in supplies at Key West; could get no suitable coal, and at 8 P. M. the Narva left for Havana.

Aug. 22.—Arrived off Moro Castle, Havana, at 7 A. M.; remained there all day taking on board ice and ship's stores for the Narva and Lenapee, which leaves Key West to-night for Punta Rasa, to assist us in laying the Punta Rasa and Key West Cable. Coal was put on board in bags. None of the crew were permitted to land, lest the ship should be infected by the yellow fever raging in Cuba. Left at 8 P. M. for Punta Rasa direct.

Aug. 23.—Early this morning crossed Tortugas Island, and had fine view of Fort Jefferson, the abiding place of the assassination conspirators; weather very fine, and we are making six knots. At 11 P. M. lay off Cape Romano, so as to enter Punta Rasa harbor by daylight.

Aug. 24.—At daylight sighted the Lenapee at the channel buoy, and ran down to her.

Aug. 25.—The Narva is anchored at the buoy, seven miles off the telegraph house. The Lenapee, which draws less water, is four miles from shore. Her boats, with Engineers Webb and Preece and Electricians Crook and Medley, landed, and preparations were at once made to land the shore end. Ensign Gorman, with a boat from the Lenapee, towed out two pontoon boats to the Narva, where they were crossed with boards, and a raft formed, upon which, on the morning of August 26, one mile and a half of heavy shore end was coiled. Two launches of the Lenapee, under the command of Ensign Gorman, started ashore with the raft in tow at 2 P. M., Mr. Webb declining the offer of Captain Irvine, of the Lenapee, to tow the raft by steam. A heavy wind arose, and the tide was setting off from shore, and rendered the landing very difficult. About 3 o'clock the propeller Emily, Captain Moxen, passed us, bound in, and Mr. Webb was only too glad to accept the offer of a tow from her. We arrived ashore at half-past 4, and at once connected the shore end to Mr. Hannan's office, at the terminus of the land line. Mr. Webb at once chartered the Emily to lay the shore end, but just as we were ready to start for the Narva on the Emily a fearful storm came up, and we were all forced to camp on shore, among the countless myriads of sand flies and mosquitoes, for the night. At daylight the Emily proceeded to the Narva, six miles off, and additional cable was coiled upon the former from the tanks of the Narva, and the Emily ran in to the shore. The splice was made between the small sized and the shore end upon the raft, and by dark the shore end was laid and placed upon the Narva, where another splice was made to the cable in the Narva's tanks. It was fortunate that the services of the Emily had been availed of, as we could not have laid the shore end in four days without her assistance in the rough sea that was running.

We lay at anchor all night, intending to start at daylight on August 27. At 6 A. M. a colored cable hand, who had been ill several days, was found dead. Investigation into his case, as well as others of the sick on board, showed that the Narva had yellow fever on board, and of course it was impossible to sail until the deceased was buried. We were six miles from the mainland, and boats were at once despatched to bury the deceased. Messrs. Webb, Medley, Captain Dowell, and others, accompanied the boats, and the latter read the Episcopal burial service over the grave. Before the boats returned from the shore another of the remaining two patients sick with the fever died. We are all ready to start. Mr. W. E. Everett, Engineer of the Telegraph Company, was very impatient, and urged the Captain and Mr. Webb to throw the body of the deceased overboard; but these gentlemen insisted upon giving him decent burial, and Mr. Webb declared he should be buried on shore if the cable was never laid. Another funeral party started ashore, and of course rendered it impossible to start for Key West that night. To-night Dr. Dunlap, of the Narva, issued quinine rations to all on board, and fumigated the ship with disinfectants.

Aug. 28.—At 9·15 this morning we got under steam to draw in the slack, but on doing so it was discovered that the cable had become entangled in the ship's anchor. To get it loose it was necessary to cut the cable. At 1·30 the splice was again completed, and at 2·15 we sailed at the rate of one and a half knots, steering south, half east. At 2·45 Messrs. Crookes and Medley, electricians, reported that the insulation of the cable had ceased, and no signals could be had with Mr. Hanner on shore. The vessel was at once stopped, and the entire afternoon was consumed in cutting the cable and taking out the flaw. At ten P. M. we were again ready to sail, when Mr. Dunlap announced the death of another hand. We lay at anchor all night, and at daylight buried the third and last yellow-fever patient on board. All of these men had the worst kind of yellow fever and black vomito. We now hope to be clear of the fever, as no other cases have been reported.

Aug. 29.—We buried the deceased on shore with becoming solemnities, and got under steam for Key West at 11 A. M., the Lenapee leading slowly at first, and gradually increasing to four and five knots. Captain Dowell took the course south, half east, and despite all remonstrances kept on clear through. It was the same course taken by the Lenapee, which acted as our pilot ship. The ship's log showed the following rate per hour:—Counting from the Punta Rasa buoy, seven miles off shore, at 5 P. M., twenty-seven and a half miles run; at 6 P. M., thirty-three miles; 7 P. M., thirty-eight miles; 8 P. M., forty-three miles; 10 P. M., fifty-two and a quarter miles; from 10 P. M. to 6 A. M., August 30, five knots per hour, which continued to 8 A. M., when the speed was reduced to four knots. At 10 A. M. we had run by the log one hundred miles, when we stopped in a thick fog and rain and anchored. The Lenapee, which found the Key West buoy about 9 o'clock, fired a gun and ran back to the Narva, which was at anchor. A heavy rain and fog had set in, so that it was deemed expedient to remain at anchor. The Lenapee at once started for Key West, where she arrived the same evening. A stiff norther set in in the afternoon, and the Narva cut and buoyed the cable.

Aug. 31.—A heavy sea running. The Lenapee about noon left for the Narva with supplies. The weather very threatening. Arrived at two P. M., and at three returned to port.

Sept. 1, five P. M.—The Narva came in this morning; all on board are well. This being Sunday, no work will be done. The weather has again settled. To-morrow, if the weather is favorable, the Lenapee will take out a scow with the Key West shore end on board. The cable hands from the Narva will then splice it to the deep sea cable and connect with the telegraph house ashore, thus making the connection between Havana and the rest of the world complete. It is believed that we shall have half a mile of cable to spare by using two miles of the deep sea cable belonging to the Telegraph Company.

The Punta Rasa cable ran out splendidly, there being no stoppages for twenty-four hours, at the rate of four and five knots. I have seen specimens of many cables, but never a better one than the Punta Rasa cable, which, as well as the Cuba and Key West cable, was the first complete cable made by the Silvertown India Rubber and Gutta Percha Telegraph Company of London.

It is more than probable that before Wednesday, when this despatch reaches you, I shall have telegraphed you by Punta Rasa the news of the entire completion of the cable.

Arbitrary Conduct of the Captain-General of Cuba—He Refuses to Permit Despatches to the Press to go over the Cable—Unsettled State of Politics the Supposed Cause.

KEY WEST, Sept. 1, via New Orleans, Sept. 5.—Notwithstanding the Gulf cable is nearly completed, the Captain-General of Cuba refused to permit press despatches to be sent over the cable. Your Havana correspondent can therefore send nothing. Senor Arantave is a liberal-minded gentleman, and acts as inspector of despatches, but General Manzano is playing a despot's part. He gives as an excuse for his interference that the line is not yet open for business; but I learn that political affairs in Cuba are in an unsettled state, and this is probably the real cause of the Captain-General's action. So much for liberty of the press and free speech in the realm of the Cuban Mogul, who, fortunately, is shortly to be recalled.

THE PLACENTIA CABLE.

Successful Laying of the New Cable of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company from Placentia to Cape Breton.

NORTH SYDNEY, Cape Breton, Sept. 4.—The new cable, manufactured by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company for the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, has just been successfully laid between Placentia, Newfoundland, and this place, thus completing a new route from Nova Scotia to the Atlantic cables, to work in connection with new lines now being constructed by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The cable has been tested and proves to be one of the most perfect ever made.

DISASTER TO THE GEORGE CROMWELL.

The Shaft of the Steamship George Cromwell Broken in her Stern Bearings—The Vessel Nearly Filled with Water—Safety of her Passengers.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 5.—We learn that the steamship George Cromwell, Captain Stannard, from New Orleans on the evening of the 1st instant, bound to New York, when off Indian Key, Fla., on the 3d, broke her shaft in her stern bearings, through which the water flowed in considerable quantities.

The passengers, thirty-three in all, with their baggage, were taken off in safety.

Two hundred and seventy bales of cotton were saved dry. The remainder of her cargo is damaged by water.

Captain Stannard has hopes of saving the vessel by the aid of a steam pump.

The following is a list of the passengers on board:—

Miss A. Haraden, Mrs. Blair, two children and servant; Master W. Davis, Master C. Davis, Mrs. Pagmee, J. T. Hardy, Edward McDewitt, D. R. Gross and wife, Miss L. Houston, G. G. Burns, Master M. Commagere, Master Soniat, Mrs. Custer, Mrs. Stillwell, W. E. Carlisle, J. A. Langurst, F. S. Nicholson and others.

The cargo comprised the following articles:—278 bales cotton, 190 hogsheads tobacco, 434 barrels flour, 50 bales moss, 19 barrels oil, 634 hides, 12 bags wool, and 57 packages merchandise.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

A Close Vote, and Probable Slight Democratic Victory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Henry H. Haight, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has a majority so large in this city and elsewhere that it is almost impossible for the radicals to overcome it by their best efforts in the other portions of the State. The returns from the interior are very uncertain, and come in slowly. Nothing definite can be ascertained for several days. It is, however almost certain that the Democrats have gained the victory, though by a very close vote, the most sanguine among them placing their probable majority at 1000. Probably two of the three Democratic candidates for Congress will be elected.

California Redeemed.

From the N. Y. World.

The Democrats have carried California, electing their Governor, two Congressmen probably, and a majority of the Legislature, thus preventing the election of a radical United States Senator. Read this handwriting on the wall, ye disunionists who have squandered a third of the nation's wealth, a million of its lives; who have substituted a military despotism for republican liberty in ten of the sovereign States of this Union, plundered the people with your protective tariffs, robbed them with your paper money, and cursed them with a colossal debt. Read this handwriting on the wall and know your fate, for this is the beginning of the end of your power.

The Present Cotton Crop.

The aggressive tendency of rumors, so happily portrayed in the story of the "three black crows," finds illustration in the gradually increasing reports of the ravages of the cotton worm, and the consequent annihilation of the crop. The statement of the *Merchants' Exchange Price Current*, of Memphis, would appear to show that these reports have been greatly exaggerated, since it announces that, from Sept. 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866, the number of bales received here was 112,952, while from the first of September, 1866, to the present time, the number received has been 217,408 bales; and that it is expected that the crop of the present year will be considerably larger than that of last. Indeed, the receipts at Memphis even in the year previous to the war were not very much greater than the present year's, having only reached the amount of 368,633 bales, which is not a third more than the sum of the current year's production already received.

These facts and figures seem to show that the worm has done much less injury than was generally believed, and may also tend to allay the alarm of those who foreboded the ruin of the cotton trade by the emancipation of the blacks.

—A farmer's daughter in a Somersetshire village, near Wiveliscombe, lately sheared the whole of her father's flock, averaging from twenty to twenty-five per day.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Amnesty Proclamation to be Discussed in Cabinet Session To-day.

From the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Secretary Browning is rapidly recovering from his late illness, and was at the Interior Department for a short time to-day. He expects to attend the meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow, as it is the desire of the President that all the members of the Cabinet in the city may be present. Questions of great importance are to be discussed, and among other things the long-talked-of Amnesty Proclamation, which, it is understood, is now in shape, though not finally decided upon. This is only reason why the President requests all the members of his Cabinet to attend the meeting to-morrow.

I may state in this connection that the idea of a general amnesty meets with great favor here, and is regarded as one of the best developments of the President's policy lately. Owing to the silence of the President and every member of the Cabinet on the subject, I am not able to supply you with any reliable information as to the exact character of the coming proclamation.

Rumors of Cabinet Changes.

The rumor is again current to-night that both Seward and McCulloch are soon to resign and make way for men more in accord with the President. Inquiry does not justify me in stating that there is new cause of difficulty calculated to hasten the resignation of these two officials. I can only report what has been so often announced before, that there seems to be little doubt that they will soon retire to private life, probably at an earlier day than most people imagine. Among the parties named for successor to McCulloch are Cisco and a Philadelphia banker somewhat known to fame.

The Struggle for the Removal of Commissioner Rollins—Sharp Letter from Colonel Hillyer to Thurlow Weed.

The struggle for the removal of Commissioner Rollins has become quite warm and exciting. It is said that the President favors the removal, but that McCulloch is opposed to it, and has strongly urged the President not to heed the hue and cry now being made against Mr. Rollins. The tussle for the spoils of the office has been attended with some curious developments, not the least interesting of which is a letter of Thurlow Weed to General Grant pitching into Colonel Hillyer, Revenue Agent at New York, and a reply from the latter containing some heavy hits back on the veteran lobbyist. The following is the correspondence:—

THURLOW WEED TO GENERAL GRANT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Dear General:—Public men are responsible for their friends. There is widespread demoralization among the internal revenue officers. The combination here is formidable. Among others Colonel Hillyer is alleged to be implicated. If, as is represented, he is aided in the effort to remove Mr. Rollins, that act will confirm suspicions. It is also alleged that Colonel Hillyer has paid little to the Government, while his predecessor has saved large amounts. There will be Congressional investigations into these frauds, and I am unwilling to see damaging exposures in the case of any officers for whose intelligent General Grant is responsible. I have no objection that Colonel Hillyer should see this letter. Truly yours, THURLOW WEED.

GEN. U. S. GRANT.

COLONEL HILLYER TO THURLOW WEED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Thurlow Weed, Esq.—Sir:—General Grant has forwarded to me, without comment, your letter of the 1st instant, addressed to him. The impertinence of the letter would be incomprehensible did it emanate from any other man than yourself. The impertinence of your addressing General Grant on any subject—the impertinence of your addressing General Grant about me—the impertinence of your accusing anybody of implication in fraud, is impertinence without a parallel. You certainly have lost your reputed shrewdness, or have been smitten with unwonted modesty. Don't you suppose that General Grant knows your reputation and my character? I had supposed that you gloried in your reputation as King of the Lobby and the Prince of Jobbers. Does Satan rebuke sin? Since I have been in office I have had but one official transaction in which you were concerned. I have your special letter of commendation to me of a gentleman who called as the attorney of one B. to interpose in behalf of his client. I was satisfied that B. was guilty of intent to defraud the Government. However much I might have desired to accommodate you and your friend, I could not conscientiously do otherwise than recommend that he be fined $5000, conscious of his guilt and the justice of the punishment. He gave me his check for the amount, payable to the Collector of the District. I am informed that the amount was afterwards remitted by the Commissioner, by whose influence I do not know. That was the last application ever made to me through you. You found you could not use me, and, with the same chivalry which a man exercises when he attacks another by writing to his wife that her husband is untrue to his vows, you resolved in pursuit of me—and one of my best friends—making insinuations against my integrity. General Grant, as you know, is neither responsible for my appointment nor my integrity. I was appointed at the special request of the President. You told me in Washington that you applied for the appointment for your friend, Webster, and the President and the Secretary told you the place was promised to me, and that as soon as you heard it you said it was a most judicious selection. Your suggestion of the appointment of a Congressional committee is what you know I have announced that I would ask for, and what you least desire. I have repeatedly and publicly stated that such a committee should be appointed to make a thorough investigation into the corruptions and abuses of the revenue sustem in this city. Such an investigation would doubtless reveal the fact that the morality of the Albany lobby has been transplanted to the city of New York. It is notorious that the corruption of revenue officers in this city is in direct proportion to their intimacy with you. It is doubtless owing to the fact that those who are most under your influence are most shameless in their corruption that the world has dubbed you with the soubriquet of 'Fagin.' I have never made any attack on the integrity of Mr. Rollins, but I should think better of him if the ring of which you are chief did not rally to his defense the moment he is in danger. No one who knows you will believe that your championship of Mr. Rollins is creditable to him as a man or to his character as an officer. It is not for Mr. Rollins, but for your expected gains, through dishonest means, that you tremble. If access to the Treasury could be obtained more easily through his successor, Rollins' name would soon be added to the list of friends whom you have used, wheedled, cajoled, ruined, and abandoned. I have only one word more to say. You state that I am said to be implicated in frauds. Your age alone saves you from my branding you as a liar. After an experience of six months in office, I can proudly say, what I should not have been able to say had I been controlled by you, that my hands are entirely clear. What prouder record can any officer in New York, possessing power and patronage, have than the fact that Thurlow Weed is his enemy?

I am, etc., WILLIAM S. HILLYER.

Colonel Hillyer was formerly a member of General Grant's staff, and is a warm friend of both Grant and the President. He has been foremost in the anti-Rollins movement, and recommended General Steedman for the position. This has earned him the hostility of Rollins, Wood, and, probably, McCulloch.

The New Amnesty Proclamation.

From the N. Y. Times.

A great deal of speculation is being indulged in as to the tenor and conditions of a new amnesty proclamation which the President is said to be about to issue. Whether such a document will be put forth or not is yet a mere matter of conjecture, but if it is, the public will call to mind the following act, which was introduced into the House by Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, on the 3d of December, 1866, passed the same day, and sent to the Senate, where it passed January 4, 1867. It was sent to the President, and indorsed by him, "received January 9, 1867," when it became a law without his signature, he having failed to return it with his objections within the constitutional ten days, which fact is duly indorsed upon the original copy on file in the State Department. It is as follows:—

"Be it enacted, etc., That the thirteenth section of an act entitled 'An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes,' approved July 17, 1862, be and the same is hereby repealed."

To appreciate the force of this, it is necessary to read the repealed section, which is in the following words:—

"Section 13. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized at any time hereafter by proclamation to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."

In the Senate a long discussion occurred on the question as to whether the repealed section conferred any power upon the President which he did not possess under the Constitution, and the best lawyers in that body maintained that it did, to wit, a power of wholesale amnesty, and that, therefore, the repeal of the section deprived him of that power, at least leaving him nothing but the simple pardoning power expressed in the Constitution. If the President issues a new proclamation in the face of this action, it will be accepted as another indication of his determination to overrule the will of the people, as expressed through Congress.

General Grant and the President.

The interview between General Grant and the President, which has become the talk of the press, did not occur yesterday, as has been stated, but took place on Tuesday after Cabinet meeting. The President found General Grant as firm and positive in the expression of his opinions as he is himself. There are many reports afloat as to particular things which General Grant said on this occasion, but no one has any authority to put words into General Grant's mouth. It is known, however, that he did charge upon Mr. Johnson the responsibility of the failure of the Constitutional Amendment, by which the South lost more than the North, for thereby ten organized enemies had been kept out of the Union until they complied with the proclaimed conditions of safety.

The Presidential clique here who are urging changes in the Cabinet profess to-day to be certain of what I intimated last night, viz.—that the President would take the responsibility of removing General Grant within a week, despite all legal obstructions, public opinion, or anything else. General Steedman's name is still mentioned as General Grant's successor, and whether he will be Secretary of War or not depends much upon whether he is willing to relinquish his very profitable position at New Orleans for the doubtful honor of a seat in Andrew Johnson's Cabinet for the brief period of seventy days, as the Senate would undoubtedly reject him without ceremony. General Gordon Granger is in New York, daily expecting an order from General Grant directing him to join his regiment. He is likewise daily expecting an order from the President assigning him to the Freedmen's Bureau in place of General Howard.

The Reported Rupture Between the President and General Grant.

The Boston *Post's* Washington special says:—A rumor of "high words at the White House" was generally discussed in our streets to-day (Wednesday), and it was asserted, and confidently believed, that Postmaster-General Randall and General Grant, happening to meet in the President's audience-chamber, had some sharp words on the proclamation published this morning, and in which the President participated. I am authorized to say that the story is without any other foundation than the fact that these two gentlemen did meet as stated. The interview between them was entirely pleasant, nor was the subject of the proclamation mentioned.

The correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says:—"In this interview, while on the subject of reconstruction, it is understood that General Grant said to the President that but for his stubborn opposition the Constitutional Amendment would have been adopted, and the ten excluded States would now have been in the Union. Notwithstanding the legal difficulties thought yesterday to be in the way of General Grant's removal, it seems almost certain that he will be out of the War Office within a few days."

More Disturbances in Birmingham.

The London *Star* says:—

"On Wednesday, August 21, a lecturer from Liverpool, whom Murphy brought with him to Birmingham, wished to deliver in the 'Tabernacle' a lecture antagonistic to Mr. John Bright, M. P., and, indirectly, in favor of the lately beaten conservative candidate for the representation of Birmingham. The audience would not listen, and Murphy's friends were thereby so exasperated that one of them actually menaced the refractory portion of the audience with a life-preserver, and Murphy shouted threateningly to them that he had his 'bull-dog' (a revolver) in his pocket. This was done without a single act of violence having been committed, except by two of Murphy's agents, who were engaged for nearly two hours in selecting from among the audience, and turning out, every individual who would not listen.

"On Thursday night the proceedings of Wednesday night were altogether thrown into the shade. Murphy and his friends were jostled on their way to the 'Tabernacle,' but even the Murphyite accounts of the matter do not represent that a single blow was struck. Murphy, however, pulled out a revolver, and threatened the crowd with it. For their own safety they were then disposed to disarm him, but Murphy was taken to the police station. He went to the 'Tabernacle' soon afterwards, and among his own friends on the platform, there being no show of violence whatever, he flourished a revolver in one hand and a Bible in the other, and declared that any Papist who dared to attack him should 'have a six-barrelled revolver, for he intended to take the law into his own hands henceforth.' He boasted that he was in the habit of carrying six revolvers with him. It the authorities cannot or will not put a stop to such proceedings, there will certainly be further loss of life in Birmingham.

"An artisan named Raffles having met Murphy at the Tabernacle for discussion on Friday, the platform was cleared with rotten eggs. The chairman of the meeting twice menaced the audience with a pistol, and several of Murphy's friends brought out similar weapons. Intense excitement and great uproar prevailed. The occupants of the platform were panic-stricken, and tumbled down stairs over each other. There was, however, no fatality. The police cleared the body of the hall. The feeling of the populace has been against Murphy since he gave indications of conservatism in politics."

GENERAL SICKLES RELIEVED.

A Court of Inquiry to be Demanded by General Sickles on the Allegations in the President's Proclamation—General Canby in Command of the Second District—General Sickles' Orders Confirmed.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5.—General Sickles turned over to-day to General Canby the command of the Second Military District. The latter adopts and confirms all existing orders of General Sickles.

General Sickles, it is understood, will demand a court of inquiry on account of the allegations of the President's proclamation and Assistant Attorney-General Binckley's opinion.

WHAT WOULD COME OF A FRANCO-AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.—A correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* writes from Paris:—"Public opinion in Germany is not the least in the world favorable to the combinations which are put forward apropos of the interview of Salzburg. I have had the opportunity of reading letters coming from Wurtemberg and Bavaria—letters which emanated from persons in positions to judge the sentiments of their fellow-citizens. All are unanimous in saying that an alliance between Austria and France would deprive the former of these powers of the last sympathies which she yet possesses in Germany. The German provinces of Austria, which have not ceased to regard themselves as making an integral part of the great German fatherland, would see in this alliance a treason towards Germany. Austria, in launching herself into such a war, would see herself once more abandoned, at the moment of danger, by the most vital forces of the empire."

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

LARGE INCREASE OF SPECIE IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The European Markets To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, Sept. 6—Noon.—The specie increase in the Bank of England has been so large that, for the first time in fifteen years, the specie now exceeds the circulation.

Consols for money, 94¼; U. S. Five-twenties are weak at 73⅛; Erie Railroad, 45⅛; Illinois Central Railroad, 77½; Great Western Railroad, 22½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—Noon.—The Cotton market opens quiet at 10d. for middling upland and 10½d. for middling Orleans. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales for the week have been 700,000 bales, of which 18,000 bales were for export and 2000 for speculation. The stock on hand is 786,000 bales, including 302,000 bales American.

Breadstuffs and provisions are unchanged.

Arrival Out of Steamers.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 6.—The steamer Java, from Boston on the 28th ult., arrived to-day.

GLASGOW, Sept. 6.—The steamer St. David, from Quebec, arrived to-day.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Sept. 6—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 11-16; U. S. Five-twenties, 73¾.

Other securities unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 35s. Beef has advanced to 147s. 6d.

Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3½d. Sugar is firm at 24s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch standard.

ANTWERP, Sept. 6.—Petroleum is firm at 52f.

The Pereire Arrived Out.

HAVRE, Sept. 6.—The steamer Pereire, from New York on the 24th ult., arrived here on Wednesday.

The Cabinet Crisis—The Amnesty Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The *Intelligencer* of to-day says there can now be little doubt that it is the intention of the President at an early day to issue a proclamation granting amnesty and pardon to the mass of the Southern people who have been engaged in the late war, perhaps to all not implicated in offenses other than political.

The same paper also says:—"The rumor prevailing for the last twenty-four hours of a change in the War Department is wholly without truth so far as that Department is concerned, but we cannot but give credence to the reports that Cabinet changes are imminent." The *Intelligencer* is authorized to say that the account of an alleged interview between the President and General Grant, in which the latter is represented to have spoken and conducted himself in a manner in the highest degree reprehensible, is a fabrication from beginning to end.

General Grant did not say to the President "that he considered his opposition to the Constitutional amendment fortunate for the country," as it prevented the admission of the enemies of the Government, in the form of sovereign States, to representation in Congress. The assertion that "during the interview above referred to the rupture between the President and General Grant became irreconcilable" is equally without foundation, as is also another to the effect that the latter expressed himself dissatisfied with the evident animus of that document. (Meaning the late proclamation.)

The Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A letter from the Mayor of Pensacola, dated August 29, says:—"The yellow fever broke out here about three weeks since, and there have been, up to this time, about two hundred and fifty cases. It is not generally malignant in type, although it seems to become more so as the season advances. The presence of many unacclimated persons among us, and the poverty of our people generally, are causing much suffering."

The Light House Board.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Official notice is given from the office of the Light House Board that the light station at Little Cumberland Island, on the south side of the entrance to St. Andrew's sound and Santilla river, on the coast of Georgia, has been re-established, and the light would be exhibited therefrom on the evening of the 1st inst. The illuminating apparatus is a fresnel lens of the third order, showing a fixed white light, which should be visible fourteen miles.

THE SHEFFIELD OUTRAGES.—The persons engaged in investigating the Trades-Union outrages at Sheffield report that out of about sixty Unions in that town thirteen have promoted or encouraged and connived at these outrages.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Edward McDermott was charged with malicious mischief in wantonly and cruelly torturing two horses. A policeman testified that on the 12th of August he saw two horses endeavoring to raise a hogshead of soda out of a ship at Race street wharf; one end of a rope was fastened to the horses and to the other end was attached a hogshead of soda weighing 1800 or 1900 pounds; the horses were utterly unable to accomplish the work, but, nevertheless, a man before them would jerk their heads, while a boy behind them would beat them, and by this treatment the horses were caused to make violent efforts, leap forward and be thrown to the ground, and to strain themselves to such an extent that froth came from their mouths, and their tongues lolled out, and they suffered great pain. The defendant who was stevedore in charge of the work, was remonstrated with, and was told to relieve the poor horses by taking them away, or by giving aid, but he refused to do so.

Several other witnesses, principally gentlemen in business along the wharf, testified to these facts.

The defense produced evidence to prove that the defendant was only discharging the ship as it was always done and there was no more weight for these horses to pull than is every day put to horses. One witness testified that he had often put 4300 to the same horses, with the same purchase they had on this day. The whipping was not cruel, but only so much as was necessary to keep the hogshead from getting the better of them, for if it had they would certainly have been seriously hurt, and probably killed, by being thrown by its weight into the river. Jury out.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Sept. 6, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 112¾ for 6s of 1881; 107⅜@107½ for June and August 7·30s; 114¾ for '62 5-20s; 110 for '64 5-20s; 111¾ for '65 5-20s; and 108⅝ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101, a slight decline; and old do. at 98⅛@98¼, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 51½@51⅝, a slight decline; Philadelphia and Trenton at 125, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¾, no change; Minehill at 57½, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 28⅛, no change; Lehigh Valley at 56⅛, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 126, a slight decline. 27 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 63 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 66½ for West Philadelphia; 13½ for Hestonville; 36½ for Green and Coates; 28 for Girard College; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 166, no change; and Corn Exchange at 70, no change. 205 was bid for Seventh National; 240 for North America; 57½ for Commercial; 105 for Northern Liberties; 31⅜ for Mechanics'; 108 for Kensington; 57 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 94 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 46 for Consolidation; and 64½ for Union.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 27⅜ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 46⅝ for Lehigh Navigation; and 15½ for Susquehanna Canal.

There is no material change to notice in the Money market. Call loans are offered at 5 per cent.; first-class commercial paper ranges at from 6½@8 per cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 142⅜; 11 A. M., 142½; 12 M., 142⅜; 1 P. M., 142⅜.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1800 City 6s, New	101	100 sh Phil & Erie	28⅜
$8000 do. New	101	4 sh Ocean Oil	4
$50 0 do...Old	98⅛	100 do.	3·94
$240 C & Am 6s, '70	93	100 do.	3·94
$10000 Susq. Bds	66½	14 sh Leh V R	56⅝
2 sh Phila Bk	166	300 sh Read R	51⅜
10 sh Phila & Tr	125	500 do.	51⅜
5 do.	125	500 do.	51⅜
6 sh Corn Ex Bk	70	200 do.	51⅛
10 sh Penna R	53¼	100 do.	51⅝
14 sh Minehill R	57¾	100 do.	55, 51·56

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112¼; old 5-20s, 114¼@114⅝; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@110½; do., 1865, 111¼@111⅝; do., July, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1867, 108½@108¾; 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅝; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅞@107¾; do., June, 107⅝@107⅞; do., July, 107⅞@107¾. Gold, 142¼@142⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112¼; do. 1862, 114¼@114⅝; do., 1864, 109¾@110⅛; do., 1865, 111¼@111⅝; do., 1865, new, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108½; do 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅜@108; do., June, 107⅞@107¾; do., July, 107⅞@107¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118⅜@119; do., December, 1864, 117⅜@118; do., May, 1865, 116⅞@117⅛; do., Aug. 1865, 115½@116⅛; do., September, 1865, 115⅜@115⅝; do. October, 1865, 114⅝@115⅛; Gold, 142¼@142⅜. Silver, 135@136½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 112@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114⅝; do., 1864, 110@110½; do., 1865, 111⅛@111½; do. new, 108⅜@108⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅜@107½; do., 2d series, 107⅞@107½; 3d series, 107⅞@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117⅛; May, 1865, 117; August, 1865, 116; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115. Gold, 142¼@142½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, September 6.—Bark—The market is poorly supplied with Quercitron, and the demand for No. 1 is fair at $46 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed moves slowly at $8·50@9 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3@3·25, the latter rate for lots from second hands. 6000 bushels Flaxseed sold, to arrive, on secret terms; and small lots at $2·75@2·80.

The Flour Market, as usual, is dull, and the inquiry is from the home consumers, who operate with extreme caution. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7@7·50 for superfine; $8@8·50 for old stock extra; $9@9·50 for new do. do.; $11@12·50 for new Wheat extra family; $11@12·25 for Northwestern do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $8·50@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is devoid of life, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 1000 bushels new red at $2·20@2·30, and Kentucky white at $2·60@2·65. Rye is lower. Sales of 1300 bushels at $1·45@1·50. Corn is quiet and scarce. Sales of 4000 bushels at $1·26@1·27 for yellow, and $1·24@1·25 for Western mixed. Oats are without improvement. Sales of 2000 bushels at 40c. up to 67c. ₱ bushel, the former rate for inferior. The last sale of Barley Malt was at $1·55.

Whisky—Common is offered at 25@26c. ₱ gallon in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....82 | 2 P. M.....86

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Barque Ocean, Dickson, Antwerp, E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr D. S. Siner, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., J. May.

Schr J. H. Rapp, Cole, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, Cambridgeport, Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr Henry Croskey, Potter, Providence, J. R. White & Son.

Schr J. M. Flanag

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Democrats and the Public Debt.

From the N. Y. Nation.

As might have been expected, the public debt is likely to form the most prominent topic of discussion in preparation for the State elections of this fall, perhaps even more prominent than the dispute between the President and Congress. The importance of this dispute depends entirely on the bearing it is likely to have on the work of reconstruction, and the work of reconstruction on the Congressional plan is more likely to be frustrated by a determined assault on the public credit than in any other way. In selecting the public credit, too, as the object of their attacks, the Democratic leaders are displaying that intimate acquaintance with the worst side of human nature by which for years past their greatest triumphs have been won. The character of a people is, in fact, much more severely tested by the pecuniary cost of a war than by the war itself. During the progress of hostilities there are plenty of sources besides mere love of principle from which men draw the courage never to submit or yield. There is pride, hatred, animal pugnacity, interest in the dread game itself, all of which have often operated to protract a war for years after its original cause or objects had been forgotten, and after all principle or semblance of principle had died out of it.

But when the last shot had been fired, the banners have been folded, the dead buried, the books balanced, and men have to settle down to the dull routine of their old life, and toil not only to repair their shattered fortunes, but to pay off money borrowed to help them to secure objects which have been already secured or lost beyond doubt—money, too, which, like most money borrowed in seasons of doubt and danger, has perhaps been borrowed on very unfavorable terms, and which has doubtless been spent wildly, recklessly, and extravagantly, as money is apt to be in time of war—then, and only then, comes the real trial of their honor and patriotism. Almost any male animal will fight, but it is only the *élite* of the human race which, when the fighting is over, will sit down in the calm of peace and doggedly and industriously pay. Demagogues know this, of course, perfectly well, and count on it, so that, whether they have in the first instance advocated the war or not, they are pretty sure, when it is over, to advise people to repudiate.

The leaders of the Democratic party have, perhaps, stronger reasons for urging repudiation than any other demagogues have ever had. In the first place, they violently opposed the war, and predicted steadily and persistently that the money borrowed for it would never be refunded. Therefore, they have the ordinary human interest in bringing about the fulfilment of their own prophecies. In the second place, they look on the public debt as a great instrument of national consolidation, and to consolidation they are violently opposed; and if they should succeed in breaking down the national credit at this juncture, they feel satisfied that the United States would never again be able to borrow on any great scale or for any great enterprise—certainly never to resist a new attempt at secession.

Moreover, they are the friends of only one "section," and that is the South. To them New England is nothing and New York is nothing and the West is nothing; but for the South as a unit they have a real tenderness. Now, the South will probably feel the burden of the debt more than any other part of the country. To her it is not simply a debt, it is a penalty, and a very humiliating penalty—a moral as well as a physical burden. It is at once the sign and memorial of her defeat. To get rid of the debt is, therefore, the highest service the Democrats can render the South, and, perhaps, the only way they can hope to win back the Southern whites into the old alliance.

Of course they do not now propose downright repudiation. They are much too shrewd to be guilty of such brutal frankness as this. They know perfectly well that the memories of the war are still strong and still sacred, and though they opposed it bitterly and mourned over every Union victory, and though the sight of a uniform is odious to them, they like to get a Union soldier for their candidate whenever they can, and affect to consider their participation in the struggle a title to popular confidence. Occasionally at a nominating convention, as the other day in Ohio, a drunken or indiscreet member blurts out the real feeling of the party about the Northern army, but he is instantly checked, and one of his colleagues "sits on his head," as on a fallen horse, till his kicking and plunging can do no harm. So, also, with regard to the public debt, they approach it cautiously and with the tenderest regard for what they consider the popular weakness. They have accordingly opened the campaign by a determined attack on the interest of it, while for the principal they profess the profoundest respect.

This idea of assailing the public credit as an instrument of party warfare was undoubtedly conceived long ago. The first public expression of it was made in Mr. Johnson's conversation with Miles O'Reilly, in which he denounced the public creditors as a "bond aristocracy," and declared the design of the radicals was to administer the Government for their benefit. But in Mr. Johnson's hands it has not, as might have been expected, been used with as much dexterity as in Mr. Pendleton's. The theory on which the "bond aristocracy" was held up for popular execration was that the United States bonds were mainly held by very wealthy men, and that the Government was passing more and more into the hands of its creditors and used to serve their purposes. Mr. Pendleton knows, of course, that this is absurd, or what is, perhaps, more to the purpose, knows that nobody will believe it; so, instead of maintaining that the debt is kept up for the benefit of a few bloated capitalists, he simply says that for the debt he has the deepest respect; all that he objects to is the interest. He says that the holders of the bonds did not pay for them in specie but in greenbacks, and this at a time when greenbacks were worth very much less than they are now; therefore, what can be more fair than to pay them off in greenbacks? In this way they will get what they gave. The greenbacks required to settle their claims will only cost a few hours' labor at the printing-press, and the people will be relieved of the burden of the interest.

The answer to this proposal is, of course, obvious. The price which every holder of United States bonds paid for them was what they were worth at the time. Investing in "Governments" during the war was a speculation which it required, both on the part of the native and foreigner, considerable faith to make. At the time when most of the United States bonds were issued some of the ablest financiers in the world were strongly of opinion that they would never be paid. The fortunes of war were still doubtful. Even the most ardent supporters of it could say little more, in 1863 and 1864, than that they would never give up—that, come sooner or come later, victory would be for the North, though what it would cost in men and money to achieve it nobody could tell.

Moreover, the low rate in specie at which bonds could be bought was one of the arguments most strongly urged in recommending them to investors. To turn round now and use it as an argument for not paying them in specie would be very like fining a man for his simplicity in being taken in by a cheat. Every nation which has never had its credit severely tested, and which is engaged in a war waged not for conquest or disputed succession, but to decide whether it is a nation or not, must expect to borrow money at a disadvantage, and borrowing at a disadvantage means getting very little and undertaking to pay a great deal.

If we now undertake to pay off these bonds in greenbacks, the minute the proposition was made public greenbacks would lose nearly all their value; first, because the very issue of them would be a sign that the United States' promises to pay were worthless. Nobody in his senses would give anything for the promissory notes of a Government which had repudiated its bonds, particularly when these very notes were issued as the means of repudiation; secondly, because the number of greenbacks would be so greatly increased that, even if their payment is certain, their value in relation to gold would fall to about one-half its present figure. It is not probable, in fact, that after the Democratic plan of getting rid of the interest had been adopted, greenbacks would bring five cents on the dollar. There would be a general return to specie payments; but it would be through one of the greatest swindles on record. Except for the fun and excitement of the "financiering," simple and undisguised repudiation would be much preferable, as it would certainly be more simple and manly, and would certainly make a less unfavorable impression on mankind as to the condition of American morals.

The argument which Mr. Pendleton and his *confrères* bring forward, and which is producing, and will produce, more effect than any, is the weight with which the interest of the debt presses on the mass of the people. But this is not a question which, with a people making any pretensions to morality, is worth a moment's consideration. The repayment of borrowed money is almost always a painful and inconvenient process; but this has never been held to be a good reason for not repaying it. Everybody knew the burden of the public debt would be heavy when the loans were raised, and whether they were well or ill spent is something with which the lenders have nothing to do; the national faith being pledged to them that they will be repaid in coin and in any event, not if we find it convenient, or if the West is satisfied or the East is satisfied, or if the poor are satisfied, but under all circumstances and at any hazard. It is pledged, too, against all forced conversions or wrigglings or twistings or turnings which will make the debt any less valuable to bondholders than it was agreed that it should be when it was contracted. If we should fail to pay as we promised to pay, the creditors have, it is true, no remedy. There is no tribunal before which a nation can be cited; but no nation has ever yet repudiated without finding before very long what a terrible thing the loss of credit is, for nations which repudiate are almost always governed by knaves, and so badly governed that they can never very long keep out of scrapes which make loans necessary.

We confess, however, that except as an illustration of the way in which demagogues seek to use human baseness for their own selfish ends, we do not consider the Democratic crusade against the public debt very formidable. The "bond aristocracy" is happily a figment of Mr. Johnson's excited though not very cultivated imagination. The vast majority of the holders of the national bonds are poor men and women who are glad to commit their hardly-won savings to the national keeping, and where they do not hold them directly the savings banks hold them by the million, so that the public credit has plenty of support in the interest as well as in the honor of the people.

It would be hard to overestimate the importance of the course of the majority on a question of this sort. If democracy is going to excel monarchies and aristocracies in nothing but in being stronger, better fed, and richer, everybody who believes that the mission of nations, as of men, is not to breed fast and get fat, but to "incline to God's will and walk in His way," will be glad to see the last of it. If this democracy were deliberately to embrace the principles preached by what is called the Democratic party in this country, history would talk of it as the worst curse that ever befel mankind. From the vices of kings and nobles there was an appeal to popular virtue, but from the vices of democracy there is no appeal but to despotism. It is, of course, of the highest importance that we should all get rich as fast as we can; but in getting rich we should never forget that the State is something "better than a partnership agreement in a trade of pepper and of coffee, calico or tobacco, or some other such low concern, to be taken up for a little temporary interest, and to be dissolved by the fancy of the parties. It is to be looked on with other reverence, because it is not a partnership in things subservient only to the gross animal existence of a temporary and perishable nature. It is a partnership in all arts, a partnership in every virtue and in all perfection."

The South and the President.

From the N. Y. Times.

The recent action of the President, and the ill-concealed antagonism that exists between his position and that of General Grant, seem scarcely to have disturbed the current of Southern opinion. Taking the press as a correct exponent of the various shades of local feeling, we must conclude that the hope once cherished of help from the President has been universally abandoned, and that the interest felt in his policy is limited to the personal and partisan complications which it involves. The journals opposed to Congress and the Reconstruction law are violent in their denunciation of Grant. His approval of Sheridan's course, his resistance to the President's schemes, and his identification with the measures of Congress, have raised the ire of editors who mistook his moderation for indifference and his silence for sympathy. But this altered tone in regard to General Grant has not been attended with the slightest growth of faith in Mr. Johnson or in his ability to lessen the burdens of the Southern people. As a mere gladiator, he is cheered lustily enough. But in his own fortunes or in the result of his conflicts, there is comparative little interest. To this extent the Southern aspect is satisfactory.

The slight importance which our Southern contemporaries attach to events now transpiring at Washington, is the effect in some degree of a more just estimate of the relative strength of the parties engaged in the contest. At the outset, no doubt, Mr. Johnson was relied upon hopefully, confidently, by the opponents of reconstruction. In his efforts in their behalf, they saw a chance of deliverance, and even of ultimate triumph. The last few months have dissipated these delusions. Mr. Johnson, it is seen, is as nothing and nobody against Congress, backed by the firm will of the nation. His aid has rendered matters worse, not better. And they have outlived the folly that would place any dependence upon pretensions and endeavors which a few weeks hence will be crushed and frustrated by the power of Congress. We find none sufficiently ignorant or weak to believe that the display now made by Mr. Johnson will avail him or his abettors in the smallest degree; while there is everywhere an evident consciousness of the fact that Congress, when it assembles, will make its mastery of the situation more absolute than ever.

Apart from the loss of all reliance on the power of Mr. Johnson, we trace in Southern journalism an entire want of respect for his judgment. Whatever be the interpretation put upon his motives, there is no longer any reliance upon his sagacity or statesmanship. It is seen and felt that as President he is a blunderer all the time—marring even good things by his manner of doing them, and making bad things tolerable by the temper in which they are attempted. Hence he has ceased to enjoy credit as a friend of the South, and is rated instead amongst its worst enemies.

Material interests, too, are gradually asserting their supremacy over malcontents and partisans. The Wade Hamptons, the Hills, and the Herschel Johnsons may avow their preference for a continuance of military government over governments reconstructed in conformity with the law; but the Southern people appear to be tired of agitation, whether originated by Southern citizens or forced upon them by a President powerless except for evil. If the press forms an index to opinion, we are warranted in assuming that the desire for reconstruction, even subject to existing conditions, is gradually but surely prevailing over the efforts of Rebel agitators. We were not without fears that this tendency might be temporarily checked by Mr. Johnson's unwise demonstrations. Of this, however, we find no sign. On the contrary, we do find many tokens of mistrust of Mr. Johnson as an obstacle to the peace and prosperity which the South needs and craves above all other things.

Madness of the Republican Party Leaders

From the N. Y. Herald.

The radical journals and party leaders are beginning a new revolutionary programme, and endeavoring, by their violent appeals, to lead the country on in a whirl of excitement to anarchy and ruin. They are repeating the policy pursued by the ultra pro-slavery politicians of the Southern States for a year or two before the Rebellion, and are seeking to raise a storm of passion and prejudice violent enough to carry reason and common sense before it. Cool judgment and firm action are more than ever needed at the present time in the administration of our public affairs. The South is undergoing a military process of reconstruction which will result in giving the control of the local Governments of ten or eleven States of the Union into the hands of the negroes. This will oblige us to establish a permanent military police in all the reconstructed territory, and to maintain a standing army large enough to hold possession of the Southern States and enforce the authority of their civil governments by the power of the bayonet. To give up the South to the political rule of the negroes, and then to withdraw the protection of the United States army, would be simply preparing the way for a war of races and a general massacre. We are in as much confusion and trouble financially as politically. The Treasury Department is assailed by the most damaging rumors and charges, and the general impression is that our whole financial system is rotten to the core. The national credit is suffering, and nothing will remove the feeling of apprehension and insecurity that prevails except a thorough change in the Treasury Department, and exhaustive investigations into all its transactions for the past four or five years.

In such a condition of affairs, as we have said, we require broad statesmanship and calm judgment to guide us safely through our difficulties. And yet we find the executive and legislative branches of the Government, all Republicans together, striving which can increase in the most violent degree the madness of the hour. The radical faction, in their family quarrel with their own President, appear to be getting perfectly wild and reckless. Some of them seem to desire the Governors of the several loyal States to lead the Grand Army of the Republic down to Washington and seize possession of the Government. Their organs and party leaders brand the President of the United States as a drunken loafer, but the fact is they are all drunk together. Greeley's article in Wednesday's *Tribune*, like Wade's speech in Ohio a few days since, must have been incited by the fumes of whisky, and very bad whisky at that. The accounts from Washington every day show that all the affairs of the Government are in a terrible state of demoralization, and officials, high and low, civil and military, appear to forget that we live under a written Constitution, which assigns to each department of the Government its legitimate functions and authority.

Is it not time for the rank and file of the Republican party to withdraw their countenance from the violence and recklessness which mark the conduct of their leaders? The steadfastness of the Republican masses carried to a successful issue the great objects of the war, but they can have neither part nor sympathy with the men who are tearing at each other like savage beasts in their struggle for the spoils of office. They should repudiate them and their doings altogether, and take the power they abuse out of their hands. The country is getting heartily sick and tired of such disgraceful brawls, and a well-timed movement on the part of the respectable portion of the Republican party will easily carry the next election and sweep away the entire breed of agitators, including Johnson, Greeley, Wade, Stanton, and the whole radical Congress, who are all drunk, revolutionary, and mad together.

Amnesty.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is said that Mr. Johnson is about to publish a proclamation of amnesty, and the probabilities are that it will be pretty nearly universal in its terms. Let us see just how this matter stands.

By the act of July 17, 1862, the President was empowered to extend at any time, by proclamation, "to persons who may have participated in the existing Rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such time and on such conditions, as he may deem expedient for the public welfare." In accordance with this authorization President Lincoln issued his amnesty proclamations of the 8th December, 1863, and 20th March, 1864, and Mr. Johnson, on the 29th May, 1865, published another granting amnesty, pardon, and restoration of property to all Rebels, certain classes excepted, who would take the oath of allegiance. The exceptions were civil and diplomatic officers and foreign agents of the Confederate Government, military officers above the rank of Colonel, naval officers above the rank of Lieutenant, Governors of States under the Confederacy, all persons who left judicial stations under the United States, or seats in Congress, to aid the Rebellion, officers of the army or navy who tendered their resignations to avoid duty in suppressing the Rebellion, military and naval officers of the Confederacy who were educated at West Point or Annapolis, all persons who treated unlawfully our prisoners of war, all who left the United States or entered the rebellious States for the purpose of aiding the Rebellion, privateers, the Canada raiders, persons in custody at the time of applying for the benefits of the amnesty, and all Rebels whose taxable property exceeds $20,000 in value. This is the offer of amnesty which the United States still hold out to the conquered Rebels; and this is the most which the loyal people have thus far shown a willingness to grant. On the 3d of December last, the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Eliot, repealed the section of the act of July 17, 1862, which conferred upon the President the power of declaring a general amnesty; on the 7th of January the Senate did the same, and as the Executive neither signed nor returned the bill, it became a law ten days afterwards. Thus, the authority of Congress for the publication of a fresh offer of amnesty has been explicitly withdrawn.

But can the President make such an offer in virtue of the powers vested in him by the Constitution, and without the intervention of Congress? We think it very clear that he cannot. The Constitution gives him authority to "grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States." Now, a pardon and an amnesty are two very different things. A pardon is an act of grace exempting a person from penalties which he has incurred under the law. Amnesty is defined as "an act of the *sovereign power*, the object of which is "to efface and cause to be forgotten a crime or misdemeanor." Amnesty is abolition of the offense. Pardon is remission of the penalty. The sovereign power of this nation is not the President, but the people. The representative of the people is not Andrew Johnson, but the national Congress. The President may pardon individual offenders, but the Constitution gives him no authority to declare a general amnesty. If it did, he might nullify every act of legislation to the violation of which any penalty is affixed, and virtually exercise an absolute veto over many of the most important proceedings of Congress.

This proposed proclamation, therefore, can only be regarded as the boldest defiance of the people which the President has yet uttered. He assumes to exercise a power which was only granted him for a time, and then deliberately taken away. It is better for him to understand that when the people, through their representatives, took away that temporary authority, they meant to keep it in their own hands, and there they will keep it, Johnson, Binckley, and all the rest of the nullifiers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Politics in the Army.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It appears that General Grant has requested to be excused from all Cabinet meetings except where military affairs are to be discussed. Under this simple request we see much that means good to the country, and a lesson to the crazy politicians, who, in their race for power, forget all the principles of statesmanship, and bequeath, as an inheritance to the future, the elements of a dozen military despotisms and countless internal wars. Since the close of the Rebellion we have virtually set up a political school for the education of our army officers. Before the Rebellion, and even during the war, politics in the army were ignored by all true soldiers, and especially was this the case with the regular army. The officer who tarnished his epaulettes by descending from the lofty position of a soldier of the republic to the petty bickerings, jealousies, and revenges of party feeling, lost caste with his fellows. The subject was degrading, and while the republic went purely on the officer was a true soldier and pure. Now all is changed. Our first soldier is a Cabinet officer and a forced partisan in a hot political contest between the Executive and Congressional power of the nation. Five of our principal Generals are placed in political control of five pro-consulships, with the right to use the military power of the nation to support them in their civil rule. These Generals and all their subordinate officers, with the task imposed upon them by Congress, are made administrators of civil law through military power, and are readily learning the force of the combination placed in their hands.

We are marching to the system of the Roman republic, where every soldier was a politician, where all government had its birth in the military element, and where the military, finally learning that it had acquired all power, overturned the republic, and established the empire upon its ruins. We advance more rapidly even than the French republic to the moment when the military politician must become the man of the hour, and where politics, engrafted upon the army, become a powerful weapon for any military man who has the brain and will to handle the forces thus unwittingly placed in his control. The French Revolution, in its progress, forced the army to become a political machine, and nothing but the empire restored it to a status where it no longer became a weapon in the hands of military political commanders. The English soldier to-day is entirely aloof from a political contact which gives him any power to shape the destinies of England; and his feeling in that direction goes no further than a transient interest in a change of ministry. The whole of Spanish America may be held up as a warning of the effect of making politicians of soldiers; for there every officer is the exponent of some political principle or faction, and the soldier is virtually the government.

We commenced our reconstruction on a bad basis. Civil governors should have been appointed over each of the five districts of the South, with power to call for aid upon the United States troops whenever aid might be required to enforce the civil law. No officer in the army should have been appointed to even the most inferior civil office. In fact, the army should be held in its position and subject to the purposes for which it was organized—an armed unit of power to enforce civil law where the ordinary process fails after trial. Had this method been pursued, there would have been no necessity on the part of General Sickles to make the people in his district feel the sting of a military dictatorship, when he ordered the American flag to be saluted by those who failed to pay it homage; no necessity for General Schofield to suppress newspaper publications which were not exactly in harmony with the radical sentiment of the country; no necessity for smothering an expression of opinion on the part of any man who felt that he was living in a country which professed to give him free speech; no necessity of boldly threatening the stability of the republic by merging military and civil power into the same hands, and treading immediately upon the border of a military despotism.

Congress, by the folly of its legislation, has almost wrecked the nation, and many of its most radical members are beginning to see the effect of the strokes which they have struck at its fundamental principles. They have set wo great powers at work in the South to control that section—the negro and the soldier. To the negro they give the vote, and to the army they give military control of the country, while the negro rides into political power. The result is clear to impartial eyes. It means either a war of races, the extinction of white or black, or both, in the South, or else a strong military power to stand in the breach and hold the two clashing forces at bay. It means, then, ten years of military dictatorship over the five districts; ten years of political education for the army; ten years of marching towards a military despotism; and, as a resultant, the overthrow of the Republic by the imposing of the same rule over the North that now exists in the South. The politicians have gone mad. The country must rise, through the votes of the people, and hurl back this wave that threatens to engulf everything—must place statesmen in our Congress, a clear-headed and firm man at the helm, and, above all, keep politics out of military hands.

The Internal Revenue.

From the N. Y. World.

The movement against Commissioner Rollins is prompted by cupidity, and it is being engineered by men who have conspired to defraud the Internal Revenue; who have been prosecuting their unlawful traffic here for several weeks, and whose operations are embarrassed by Mr. Rollins.

The pretext for these frauds upon the revenue is, that the money is wanted to sustain the *National Intelligencer*, whose managers (Snow & Coyle) claim to have the President's authority for their depredations upon the revenue.

The reported Cabinet removals originated with those *Intelligencer* whisky manipulators who are auxiliaries of the Blairs, Jerry Black, and Fernando Wood.

The protection of the revenue was sufficiently onerous to tax all the time, ability, and courage of the revenue officers before the *National Intelligencer* gang, armed as they profess with the authority of the President, entered the field.

Brooklyn, before an indomitably honest District Attorney commenced his raid upon revenue robbers, was given over to illicit distillation. The demoralization was general, embracing manufacturers, inspectors, and collectors. The conflict was fearful, for in money there is power. One man who, before his whisky enterprise commenced, scarcely knew the use of a bank book, was depositing daily from $5000 to $25,000, of which amounts the revenue was defrauded. This man, with some of the dishonest revenue inspectors, are indicted. One dishonest collector was removed, but that was not the only reform demanded.

The removal of Mr. Rollins, and the appointment as his successor of a dishonest or weak man, would open the floodgates of fraud and corruption to an appalling extent. The combination is already formidable. The profit is so large that it makes men reckless. The conspirators are making money fraudulently now, but not fast enough. Their "appetite increases by what it feeds on." The Metropolitan Board is endeavoring to do its duty, but if Mr. Rollins should be removed, or their powers in any other way diminished, all control over the question would be lost.

Andrew Johnson maintained, through life, the reputation of personal and public pecuniary integrity. That reputation, strengthened by his early and consistent devotion to the Union, made him Vice-President. We confided, and we still confide, in his straight-forward, uncompromising honesty. We believe that men who are systematically defrauding the revenue[] use his name either without his authority, or that he is not informed of the dishonest nature of their operations. We think the President erred, in principle, in endeavoring to resist the action of Congress in reconstruction after the people had declared in favor of Congress. We think he erred (in policy) in not, from the beginning, giving the radicals all the rope they wanted, for if he had done so their leaders would ere this be looking through hemp windows.

But if the President, now that he is informed of the operations and designs of men who have conspired to rob the Treasury, lends himself to them, the last link in the chain which bound us to him will have been broken.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The allegations contained in the foregoing article merit careful consideration. The gist of the matter, as laid by the *Commercial*, is that Mr. Blair, senior, Mr. Montgomery Blair, and Mr. Black, are in a conspiracy with the managers of the *National Intelligencer* to defraud the internal revenue; that this band of conspirators has set on foot a movement for the removal of Mr. Rollins, the present Commissioner; and that the cause of this movement is the embarrassment he offers to the before-mentioned schemes of unlawful traffic.

It will be observed that this alarming inculpation by the *Commercial* embraces names of much prominence in public affairs, and to which, hitherto, no taint of dishonor in pecuniary matters has ever attached, whatever criticisms may have been vented upon the political opinions and actions of the individuals referred to. We have never heard before that anybody believed Mr. Blair, senior, or his son, or Mr. Black, to be capable of performing acts so base as are distinctly charged by Mr. Weed. And we do not think a man can be found, outside a lunatic asylum, who will put credit in the averments of the *Commercial* upon this point. Such a conclusion upon one branch of the article necessarily involves suspicion of the truthfulness of the remainder.

We do not doubt that Mr. Rollins has done the best he could to secure an honest and efficient administration of the internal revenue law. Has he succeeded? If he has not, does a suggestion that another man could be found to *fill* the office, compel us to jump to the conclusion that the suggestion is made in the interest of illicit distillers?

There is no denying grossly improper practices in the Internal Revenue Department, nor the failure of the Government to collect the full amount of tax on certain manufactures. The existence of dishonest officers, and gross frauds in that department, are as notorious as the existence of fellow fever at New Orleans. It is generally believed that prominent officials in this city are in the pay of those who evade the Internal Revenue laws, and we cannot understand how it is that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner do not require that those officials shall explain how it happens that, within a few years of official life, they have sprung from most limited means to be men of opulence. And it is still more inexplicable to us (unless upon a theory we shall hereafter mention) why the department at Washington has made no striking removals or changes, in the face of this admitted fact, that the collectors and assessors fail utterly to execute the law.

The action of the Treasury Department in organizing the Metropolitan Board, is a confession of inability to collect the taxes imposed by law through the machinery directly provided by law. The Board was a contrivance to supplement the regular officers of the internal revenue. It was avowedly an attempted repair of a broken-down machine. If a correct history of the inception of this Board were written, we think it would appear to be the device of those in New York who despaired of any effective, thorough reform coming directly from Washington, and bearing immediately on the inspectors, assessors, and collectors. It is said that Mr. Tracy, the Federal District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, was mainly instrumental in getting up the Board. It is to him that the *Commercial* refers as "an indomitably honest District Attorney," and it is admitted on all hands that he brought more labor, ability, and persistency to bear against illicit whisky distillers than any one in the public service. But he found that, acting alone and with no more power than he possessed by law, he could not master the evil giant who was stalking defiantly through New York and Brooklyn. He made efforts, therefore, to induce the Treasury Department to change its regulations about removals from bonded warehouses, class B; but when that was accomplished, bogus bonds, improper compromises, infirm prosecutions, fraudulent officers were still beyond his reach. Hence the Metropolitan Board, which required the three adjacent district attorneys to act in concert, and permitted each to scrutinize the official acts of the other, and which placed all internal revenue officers in this vicinity under surveillance. Whether the project of this Board was at first acceptable at Washington we do not know. It was, at any rate, adopted in the end, and we are informed and believe that, early in its operation, there was an irrepressible jealousy, rivalry, and finally open hostility between Mr. Tracy and certain other members, which was carried before the Commissioner, and involving the action of the Deputy Commissioner therein. We have observed with curiosity that the *Internal Revenue Record*, a weekly publication in this city, the official organ of the Bureau at Washington, which is in the habit of discussing with freedom matters of public interest in the internal revenue service, says hardly a word in commendation of the Board, but does express with much force its conviction that no reform will avail anything which does not start upon a basis of honest and efficient inspectors, assessors, and collectors. Its idea is that it is beginning at the wrong end to select a Board to watch rogues in the subordinate offices. And in this it is right. The reform must begin at the bottom, under the administration of a penetrating chief at Washington. The Metropolitan Board may be well enough as an exceptional and temporary thing, provided it, too, be run in the interest of dishonest officials who are in league with illicit distillers; but corruption in one branch of the department will, before long, work its way everywhere. It must be got rid of—not merely weeded out—it must be extirpated.

In our opinion, the Internal Revenue Bureau will never be purified until two things are done:—

First. Mr. McCulloch must cease to trust so implicitly certain subordinates, and must really study into the practical working of the Bureau.

Secondly. There must be political harmony between the Commissioner, the Secretary, and the President. Till that comes, all else will be in vain, and there may be corrupt deputy commissioners, district attorneys, collectors, and assessors in office. As it stands now, and there is known to be conflict of opinion as to matters inside the Republican organization, between these three officers, and that the quarrel is bitter, if the Commissioner detects and attempts to remove or otherwise discipline an officer, the latter instantly starts the cry that he is persecuted by the Commissioner because he is a political sympathizer with the Secretary or the President. So if the Secretary initiates inquiry in respect to the conduct of an unworthy officer, the Commissioner is made to think that the complaint comes from the fact that the inculpated person is a radical. The result is that nobody is removed, and rogues have a carnival.

We have no desire to see a Democrat made Commissioner. That would only complicate troubles; but we do insist that the Internal Revenue Bureau shall politically be in harmony with the Secretary of the Treasury, and the latter with the President. How that is to be done is a matter of Republican politics. But done it must be, or existing rotteuness will give rise to unendurable stench.

We dare say that Mr. Rollins is amused by the claim set up that he is vital to the integrity and security of the national revenue. He would probably not deny that, with a little practical experience at Washington, Mr. Tracy, or a hundred other men easily named, could administer the Bureau as efficiently as is now done. This idea that any one man is essential to the proper on-going of the Government can be pushed so far as to make it ridiculous. It has been carried up to the last point, and perhaps strained a little, in the case of Mr. McCulloch.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESTNUT STREET,

82 PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGESS' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 14 tf

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

RECEPTION OF RIGHT REV. BISHOP WOOD.—The delegates appointed by the various Roman Catholic societies to prepare a programme for the reception of Bishop Wood upon his return from Rome, held an adjourned meeting last evening, Joseph R. Chandler in the chair. The Bishop is expected in the city about the 15th instant, and the committee decided to have the formal reception on Thursday, the 19th, at the festival in behalf of St. John's Orphans' Asylum. The committee reported the following programme:—

A *Te Deum* will be sung in the Cathedral at 8 o'clock A. M., in which the clergy of the diocese will participate. The middle aisle of the Cathedral will be kept clear until the Right Rev. Bishop and the clergy shall have taken their positions in the sanctuary. A committee of arrangements will have charge of the building, and preserve order. Young children will not be admitted during the service.

At 12 o'clock noon the various religious, literary, beneficial, and other Catholic societies and citizens, on foot and in carriages, will assemble at the Cathedral, Logan Square, and, under the direction of Frank McLaughlin, Esq., form in procession in the following order:—

The First Division, to be composed of Catholic beneficial societies, will form on the north side of the square, right of line resting on Eighteenth street.

The Second Division, to be composed of literary societies, will form on the west side of the square, right resting on Vine street.

The Third Division will be composed of sodalities, and will form on the south side of the square, right resting on Nineteenth street.

The Fourth Division, to be composed of the Conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, will form on Eighteenth street, in front of the Cathedral, right resting on Eighteenth street.

(All the societies participating in the procession shall be allowed to fill up their ranks by inviting their friends who may not be members of their organization.)

The Fifth Division will be composed of Catholic citizens generally not attached to any of the foregoing societies.

Those on foot will form on the avenues within the square, right resting on the north. Carriages will form in line on Summer street, right resting on Eighteenth street. Gentlemen on horseback will assemble on Seventeenth street, right resting on Summer street.

Each division shall be commanded by a division marshal, who shall have as his aids the presidents or chairmen of organizations in his division, and it shall be preceded by a band of music and a standard-bearer, carrying the United States flag. No other banner or flag will be allowed in the procession.

The divisions shall be distinguished in the following manner:—

Beneficial and Literary Societies shall wear the badges of their organization and a green ribbon in the buttonhole; Conferences shall wear red ribbon; Sodalities shall wear white ribbon; Citizens shall wear blue ribbon.

At 1 o'clock precisely the Chief Marshal shall order the procession to move, and proceed over the following route:—File past the Episcopal residence, four deep, down Eighteenth and out Market street to Lancaster Pike road, and along the same to the grounds of St. John's Orphans' Asylum. On arriving there the procession will pass in review before the Right Reverend Bishop, and the divisions will take such positions as may be assigned them by the Chief Marshal in front and surrounding the platform. The bands will consolidate and perform national airs. An address of welcome to the Right. Rev. Bishop from the reverend clergy and the laity will be made by the Very Rev. C. J. H. Carter. It is expected that the Right Rev. Bishop will address the assemblage, and at the conclusion the procession will disperse.

To avoid inconvenience and crowding on reaching the entrance gates, all persons participating in the procession will, previous to starting, provide themselves with tickets of admission to the festival grounds. Carriages will set down passengers at the entrance gates on Lancaster Pike road and Westminster avenue. They will not be admitted on the ground.

The programme was adopted.

The several societies will meet during next week to select division marshals and complete the arrangements. An imperial photograph of the Bishop is to be presented to the society selling the greatest number of tickets for the festival.

HOSPITAL CASES.—Yesterday, the following persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

Thomas Thurlow, twenty-five years of age, residing at Eighteenth and Callowhill streets, leg and foot severely scalded at Henry Bowlers' laboratory, Gray's Ferry.

Laura Irvin, aged twenty-five, residing in Eleventh street, below Fitzwater, terribly bruised. She is said to have leaped out of a fourth-story window while asleep. The extent of her injuries were not ascertained in consequence of the soreness of her body and limbs.

Amanda Pierce, aged twenty-one, residing in Diamond street, near Germantown road; found in an insensible condition at Sixth and Market streets. She revived when received at the Institution.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY COURTS.—The following cases have been disposed of at the September term of the Gloucester County Courts, at Woodbury, N. J.:—

Daniel R. Ackley and others vs. John Hughes and others.

Frank Hook and Victoria his wife vs. William B. Rosenbaum. S. H. Grey, attorney for plaintiffs; J. M. Scovel, for defendant. This was an action to recover possession of one-fourth of a glass manufactory at Malaga, N. J., and was argued at length. After a speech of an hour's length, by Mr. Scovel, who was followed by Mr. Grey, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

James Spencer vs. Henry Jackson.
William Auste vs. John H. Coffin.
Charles E. Armstrong vs. Julia A. White.
A. Gordon vs. B. Lawrence and Erastus Lodge.
John McKee vs. Izard's Executors.

Can Mr. Johnson be Impeached

For removing Sheridan, Sickles, and Stanton? Evidently not. Both the Constitution and the precedent of all the past sustain him. It proves that human constitutions are weak things. There is scarcely a business man in this country that does not see that the course of Mr. Johnson is revolutionary nevertheless. The will of the people is the law of the land. That will is that Congress reconstruct the country. The President has power—and right, too, technically—to put whom he pleases into the places Congress provides for to move on the machinery of reconstruction. If Sheridan grinds the mill forward and Thomas grinds it backwards we can't complain, so long as we will be under the dominion of mills. That mill is our Constitution. Conscience irks its control. Will we yield conscience? This is the issue direct and simple. Shall right rule the land or Andrew Johnson, or Andrew Jones, for that matter; it is all the same? We doubt not that Congress will impeach the President—just as a resolute man once impeached a crazy engineer who was driving a train filled with gay, thoughtless life on to mad destruction. Not by statute, but by right. The simple question whether one man can keep this thirty millions of people in an uproar for two years more by his insane course is the question. But why grope about among statutes or Constitutions for the right? This nation is governed in the interest of the Almighty. It is a theocracy. Let whatever is right be done. —*N. Y. Church Union.*

—The man who was arrested for stealing away was discharged, the evidence having been indefinite.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. ADOLPH BIRGFELD has arrived from Europe with a fine troupe of *Opera Bouffes* artists, who are to do the comic opera in French at our Academy this winter. This troupe will be under the direction of Mr. H. L. Bateman. The *repertoire* is given thus:—"Le Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein," "La Belle Helene," "Barbe Bleu," "Orphee aux Enfers," "Les Bavards," "La Chanson de Fortunio," "Litschen et Fritchen," "Monsieur Choufleury," "La Demoiselle en Loterie," "Le Moulin Joli," "Le Pantier des Violets," "Monsieur Landry." Annexed are the names of the artists, none of whom save one have as yet appeared in America: Mademoiselles Tastie, prima donna; Isabella Armand, prima donna; Blanche de Fetcourt, contralto; Marguerite Armand, secunda donna; Mathilde, secunda donna. Messieurs Gaffroy, first tenor; Lageffaul, second tenor; Monnier, second tenor; Quaiter, baritone; Benedich, baritone; Duchesne, basso; Julien Leduc, second basso, and a chorus of twenty-three. In addition there are Messieurs Le Fevre, conductor of the orchestra; Schliss, leader of the orchestra, and other musicians.

THE CHESNUT opens next Monday night with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, in T. W. Robertson's popular new comedy of *Caste*. This play is a clever story of English high and low life, and is told in elegant style, and adapted especially well for the stage. It is not painfully elaborate, nor at all tiresome. The *roles* of the eight characters are rattled off fluently, but gracefully, and not without "points" and "fine situations." The wit and humor is neat and new, and love-plot is delicately and truthfully drawn. The moral shows that "caste" is but a sham, and true happiness in life can only be found in truthful affection and the cultivation of the nobler instincts of human nature.

THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE is crowded nightly by fashionable audiences to witness the great Shakespearian fairy spectacle, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. A grand ballet has been added to the attractions of the play, and many new and beautiful effects are exhibited at each performance. To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon first grand matinee of the season.

ALFRED BURNETT, at the Assembly Buildings, continues to give exhibitions of his comical delineations every evening. Mr. Burnett gives excellent performances, and his caricatures and quick changes of character are wonderful. He makes every one laugh by his Woman's Rights Lecture and his personation of Petroleum V. Nasby.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, have crowded houses nightly, and are presenting Ethiopian delineations and new attractions at each exhibition.

BLIND TOM continues to draw immense audiences at Concert Hall. He will give an extraordinary entertainment this evening, and to-morrow afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On next Monday evening, at the Academy, Mr. John E. McDonough produces the spectacle of the *Black Crook*, for which he has made elaborate preparations.

MAX STRAKOSCH has made arrangements to give a little season of Italian opera at our Academy of Music during the winter. Madame Anna de Lagrange is the *prima donna*, and Signor P. Brignoli is the *primo tenore* of the troupe.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·32	MOON RISES	11·42
SUN SETS	6·24	HIGH WATER	7·38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
CHARLES WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atalanta	London	New York	Aug. 17
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 21
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 27
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Aug. 27
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Aug. 27
Allemania	Southampton	New York	Aug. 28
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 28
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 30
China	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 31
Cimbria	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 31
Europe	Brest	New York	Aug. 31
Bellona	London	New York	Aug. 31
C.of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 31
FOR EUROPE.			
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 7
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Sept. 7
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 7
C. of Cork	New York	Antwerp	Sept. 7
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	Sept. 14
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 14
Atalanta	New York	London	Sept. 14
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Europe	New York	Havre	Sept. 21
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Arago	New York	Havre	Sept. 28
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 28
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. —
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 5
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 7
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 7
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Sept. 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Percy, Mahlman, Plymouth, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr G. Deering, Willard, Portland, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Camilla, Hurlburt, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr Yankee Blade, Coombs, Boston, Rommel & Hunter.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Crusader, Norton, from Iquique May 10, via Pisaqua June 3, with nitrate of soda to Powers & Weightman. Aug. 10, lat. 10 06 N., lon. 41 40, signalized ship Syren, from Honolulu for New Bedford, 80 days out; saw her again about twenty days afterwards, and was in company for six days; 27th, lat. 29 38, lon. 68 07, spoke steamship City of Providence, from Providence for Rio Janeiro; 28th, lat. 30 08, lon. 69 02, spoke schr Peacock, from Boston for Galveston, 21 days out.

Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, 4 days from Bridgeport, in ballast to captain.

Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, from Salem.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, for Philadelphia, at Havana 31st ult.

Barque Minnie Campbell, Lunt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Ardrossan 19th ult.

Brig Gentle Annie, Parr, hence, via Wilmington, N. C., for London, which put into Halifax, N. S., leaky, repaired and sailed for destination 2d inst.

Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.

Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 4th inst.

Schrs M. C. Moseley, Urann; Goddess, Kelly; T. J. Smith, Lake; and J. C. Patterson, Corson, hence, at Boston 4th inst.

Schrs A. S. Pearson, Preston, and J. Birdsall, Hazleton, hence, at Washington, D. C., 4th inst.

Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 3d inst.

Schr G. W. Krebs, Carlisle, for Philadelphia, cleared at Richmond 3d inst.

Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, hence for Taunton, sailed from New London 2d inst.

Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, for Gloucester, to load for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 4th inst.

Schr M. C. Hart, Hart, hence, at Boston 3d inst.

Schr I. May, Drisco, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 31st ult.

Schr C. C. Clark, Foster, hence, at Portland 4th inst.

Schrs T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, and M. H. Read, Benson, hence, at Newport 3d inst.

Schr A. Vancleaf, Heath, hence, at East Greenwich 3d inst.

Schrs F. W. Johnson, Marts, and J. Price, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 3d inst.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Richmond 3d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Lightvessel Relief was taken in tow 2d inst. by U. S. steamer Cactus and proceeded to the Sow and Pigs Light Station, where she will be placed while the boat belonging to that station is being repaired.

Official notice is hereby given that the Light Station at Little Cumberland Island, south side of the entrance to St. Andrew's Sound and Santillo river, has been re-established, and the light will be exhibited therefrom on the evening of the 1st inst.

The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the third order, showing a fixed white light.

The focal plane is elevated 78 feet above sea level, and the light should be visible for a distance of fourteen miles.

The tower is conical in form, colored white, surmounted by a black lantern. Lat. 30 58 34, lon. 81 24 34.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 2, 1867.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT HILTON HEAD, S. C.

The following Ordnance Property will be sold at Public Auction, at Ordnance Depot, Hilton Head, S. C., on TUESDAY, September 24, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—

About 450 net tons of Shot and Shell.
" 24¼ " " Loaded Shell.
" 18¾ " " Canister, filled.
" 14½ " " Scrap Cast Iron.
" 10 " " Scrap Wrought Iron.
" 1 " " Scrap Brass.

3 Artillery Carriages (iron), 93 Wooden Artillery Carriages (ironed), 53 Wooden Chassis and Slides (ironed), 630 Saddles (McClellan), 84 Saddles (artillery), 50 sets of Artillery Harness, 1330 Bridles, 962 Cruppers, 500 Saddle Bags, 8500 Bayonet scabbards, 1120 Cartridge Boxes, 1097 Cartridge-box Belts, 2312 Gun Slings, 2332 Waist Belts, 339 Bullet Moulds, and a quantity of other property, consisting principally of Rags, Ropes, Implements, and Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.

Also, a two-story Frame Dwelling-house, of the following dimensions:—42 feet front by 35¼ feet depth, containing 8 spacious rooms.

Terms—Cash, on the day of sale, in United States currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.
M. J. GREALISH, Captain and M. S. R.,
9 6 15t In charge of Ordnance Depot.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72¼

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. **E. M. NEEDLES & CO.** GIRARD ROW.

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF

RAILROAD PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES.

Notice hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replaining, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 2d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.

And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—

First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.

Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9tuf3m

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work General made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 1] PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
FOURTH WEEK OF
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
etc., the whole constituting a
UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE
never equalled in the production of this Play.
Act 1. Spectacular Opening Scene, at 8 o'clock.
Act 2. The Silver Cataract, at 9 o'clock.
Act 3. The Illuminated Fairy Fountain, at 9½.
Act 4. The Panorama of Athens, at 10.
Act 5. The Triple Transformation Scene — The Golden Vines and Refulgent Temples of Arcadia, at 10½.
GRAND MATINEE
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in 5 acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
Chairs secured six days in advance. 9 2

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
OPENING NIGHT, SATURDAY, Sept. 7, 1867.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
MRS. JOHN DREW AS LADY TEAZLE,
supported by the full company.
NEW CANDIDATES AND OLD FAVORITES.
Concluding with the favorite Comedietta,
THE DUMB BELLE.
Miss Price, Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Walcot, Messrs. Craig, Hemple, and Walcot.
Doors open ¼ past 7; Curtain rises ¼ to 8.
Box Office open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock.
JOSEPH D. MURPHY, Treasurer.
ON MONDAY, JULIA DEAN. 9 5 3t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
For particulars see future advertisements.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
THIS EVENING,
THE MAN OF MANY FACES.
MR. ALF. BURNETT,
ASSISTED BY MISS HELEN NASH,
In their Brilliant and Humorous Entertainment.
Mr. BURNETT will give Forty Phases of the
COMIC ELEMENTS OF SOCIETY,
as exhibited by him, for twenty years, in all the principal cities in this country and Europe.
ALF. BURNETT AS PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Secured Seats, without extra charge, at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street. 9 2 6t

CONCERT HALL.
BLIND TOM,
The marvellous musical prodigy, for a short season, at the above Hall, commencing
MONDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 P. M.
MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
Sept. 4 and 7, at 2·30 P. M.
Admission, Fifty Cents.
Reserved Seats, Seventy-five Cents.
Balcony reserved for colored persons; admission 25 cents.
Tickets at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also, at the Hall. 9 3 tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

INTERNAL REVENUE

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street.

(One Door below Chesnut).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Our stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and *all orders filled and forwarded on the day of receipt.* United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully and gratuitously given.

The commission is payable in stamps.

The following rates are allowed:—

On $25 ....TWO PER CENT.
On $100 ....THREE PER CENT.
On $300 and upwards..........FOUR PER CENT.

All orders, etc., should be sent to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS.

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers,
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12d2w mwf3m

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE.

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Companys	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00

$1,045,050 par. Market value...$1,070,280·75
Cost, $1,030,552·05.

Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.	
Cash in Drawer, $447·14	41,540·00
	$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	948,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18. INCOME FOR 1866, $355,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 1 1 12 31]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT St., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000,
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867......$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 23]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, W. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas MacKellar, John Supplee, John W. Claghorn, Silas Yerkes, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. S. Lawrence, Charles I. Dupont, Henry F. Kenney, Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President,
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGE-BOAT.—Office United States Engineer Agency, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, New York City, August 26, 1867.—The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work, the first of the two Dredge-Boats, authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867), for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, in accordance with models, drawings, and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredge-Boat to be delivered at such point on the Mississippi river at or below New Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredge-Boat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of keel to the surface of the spar deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet in diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet in diameter, driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draught to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end, and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredge-Boat, reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredge-Boat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments, ready for sea and for work, of the Dredge-Boat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredge-Boat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredge-Boat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated; and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers, or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 10 o'clock on the 10th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened.

The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of September, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th of September, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trial trip had by the 15th day of January, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows:—75 per cent. of the contract price on approval of the boat, after the trial trip, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with, and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract, in the sum of $25,000, will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties, with the certificate, to be submitted with the bid.

A full copy of the specifications, and of this advertisement, must be attached to each bid.

Bidders to use the printed forms which will be furnished them at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had, at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer Offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid deemed to be unreasonable, or made by persons whose responsibility may be questioned. In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredge-Boat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor, so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparations of working drawings.

M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. United States Army,
8 29 10t] Major of Engineers,
In Charge Improvement of Mouth Miss. River.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect; but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING,
8 21 19 17 Secretary of the Interior.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY DEPOT,
CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.,
ACTING ASS'T QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
August 26, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock P. M., the 14th of September, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with (25) twenty-five Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., on or before the 10th of October next.

The Horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from (15) fifteen to (16) sixteen hands high, from (5) five to (9) nine years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

The foregoing specifications will be rigidly adhered to.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army,
And Chief Q. M. Department of the East.
JOHN A. IRWIN,
Captain 6th U. S. Cavalry,
9 6 7t A. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1867.

The True Problem of Reconstruction.

Aside from partisan considerations, and comprehensively considered, what is the problem for the people of the United States in the work of reconstruction? It is simply to inaugurate *self*-government, after the American plan, in the different communities inhabiting the late Rebel States.

What was designated as the Rebellion, with reference to the general Government, was in reality—so far as the Rebel States were concerned—a *revolution*, and that too of the most thorough and sweeping character. Not only was the social status completely disrupted by the overthrow of the institution of African slavery, but the political corporations which had previously constituted the organs of local government were absolutely annihilated. Upon the dissolution of the Rebellion in the spring of 1865, the general Government found thrown upon its hands eleven communities, hitherto existing as corporate political bodies, under various constitutions and laws, but now absolutely without organization, without officers, and without law. But the territory inhabited by that people was a part of the domain of the United States, and they themselves were its citizens. The duty, therefore, of the general Government to provide some sort of rule for these people would have been mandatory, even had the Constitution entirely failed to provide for such a case. Anarchy is the greatest of all evils, and anarchy was what then threatened the South. The Constitution, however, had provided that the United States should guarantee to each State (that is, the *people* living in each geographical State) a republican form of government. Here were certain communities which had lost, or at least were not now in the possession of, governments of any kind. The duty, therefore, of the United States to provide governments, and governments republican in form, was doubly imperative. The work of reconstruction is, therefore, in our opinion neither unconstitutional nor extra-constitutional. Here were communities, once existing as States, which had lost their governments. They could not reconstruct themselves, for there was no starting point of lawful authority among them. The Constitution, in providing that the United States should guarantee to every State a republican form of government, had provided for just such a case as now occurred. Had there been no such provision in the Constitution the duty would still have remained, under the general inherent powers of the nation as a nation.

The work of reconstruction is thus seen to have grown directly out of the war. It was a consequence of the nation's triumph over the Rebellion. It was something that could not be avoided. But how does it happen that this problem has become the occasion of such violent and persistent agitation? Simply because the *President* has assumed to be "the United States," instead of being, as he is, a mere executive officer. He has attempted to take the place of the law-making power, and to make his "policy," instead of the Constitution and the laws, his guide. The work of reconstruction was a work to be done in accordance with law. Congress alone had power to sketch the plan according to which it should proceed. The President's duty was to *wait* and act under the law, and according to its provisions. But he was restless and ambitious. He was not satisfied with the proper functions of his position. He had a "policy" to inaugurate. So he went to work and cooked up a lot of so-called State governments, made according to his own notions, and by his own agents, and when the representatives of the people assembled he virtually said to them:—"I have reconstructed the Union; I have remade these States according to my ideas, and admitted them to the Union; you have nothing to do but to open your doors and let my Senators and Representatives walk in and take seats with you!" The most difficult, the most vast, the most important subject of legislation which had ever presented itself to the American people for settlement during their whole history, was thus to be taken out of the hands of the law-making power of the nation, and to be settled according to the mere *ipse dixit* of a single individual, and he one who had not the slightest legal or constitutional authority to interfere with it in the slighest degree, except to make a recommendation to Congress! If ever there was an example of high-handed usurpation and of reckless contempt for the Constitution, this was one.

But the "policy" was as bad as the means were illegal by which it was attempted to be imposed upon the country. Its main feature consisted in restoring to political power the very Rebels whom we had just overcome in the field, and in putting under their feet the loyal men who had sustained our cause and battled for our flag. It was nothing less than a reconstruction of the old aristocracy which had plunged the nation into war. It would have given us ten new States as thoroughly disloyal as were the ten old ones upon whose ruins they had been built. It would have been a substantial victory of the Rebels, snatched from the very jaws of defeat.

The Republican party throughout this whole contest has been battling for two things:—First, to save the Constitution and the vital principles of our form of government from overthrow by the Executive; and, secondly, to secure reconstruction upon the basis of the fundamental principles of free government, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence. A more noble contest was never engaged in by any party, nor one which, rightly understood, had superior claims upon every good citizen.

The Cause and Lesson of the California Election.

On Wednesday the State election was held in California, and has resulted in large Democratic gains. There seems to be no doubt, from the returns received, that the Republicans have sustained heavy losses, if they have not *given* the State to their enemies. We say given, for the conduct of the Republican party has been such as to amount to a real gift of the Golden State to the most bitter Democratic minority. From the result it is not difficult for us to draw a lesson, which it will be well for us to heed. In 1863 we carried California by 19,732. In 1864 Mr. Lincoln's majority was 18,293. In 1865, when there was no excitement, and but a small vote was polled, we secured but 6376. Thus for three years has there been a gradual diminution in the majority, and this has finally culminated in our probably losing the Governor in 1867. Now this decrease is due entirely to the wretched management and disgraceful corruption which have marked the course of our party while it was in the ascendancy in the State Government.

We do not feel inclined to cover up the sins of any one, even if he be our friend, and we certainly shall not hesitate to say that the conduct of the Pacific Republicans has been such as to richly merit defeat. With a recklessness opposed to common sense and honesty, the party leaders have so acted as to reduce the magnificent majority of nineteen thousand to less than nothing. They have allowed a "ring" to be formed which bought and sold the Legislature. They have nominated bad men for high positions, and have given the most responsible offices in the State to men utterly unfitted to hold even the meanest positions. And finally, they have capped their actions by placing a man named Gorham in nomination for the Gubernatorial chair—a man who is the organ of the ring, and who runs on a distinct pledge to force on the State a measure to gain which corruption has been continually used. The result is what we expected.

In the city of San Francisco alone six thousand registered Republican voters refused to come to the polls. All through the State an apathy has seized the respectable members of the party, and the result is that the Democratic candidate is the elected Governor, in all human probability. The opposition to the head of the ticket has extended to the subordinate officers, and we have lost a Congressman. Nearly all the municipal offices are in the hands of the Democracy, and it is a toss of a penny as to who gets the United States Senatorship. For this evil the Republicans have to blame themselves. They have made their bed, and on it they must lie. We only hope their example will be a warning to the Republicans of the other States. Ours is not a party to be forced into sustaining corrupt men. We are not a Democratic meeting, where the whip can secure the election of Satan, if he gets the nomination. The possession of honesty, competency, and patriotism is the only security that the nominee will succeed. Without this, nineteen thousand majority melts away into thin air.

Merited.—We notice that Rev. Henry Wendt, the late Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (Lutheran), was yesterday sentenced by the Court to fifteen years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. We are heartily glad that the scoundrel gets the full term allowed by law, and only regret that the English law, making this offense capital, does not continue in force in the United States.

The Sugar Product of Brazil.—The English Consul, Mr. Morgan, in his latest commercial report on the trade of Brazil for the year 1866, states that sugar, though formerly almost entirely the product of slave-labor, does not appear to have suffered from the complete abolition and cessation of the slave traffic. The exports of last year amounted to 48,000 tons, whilst the average of the preceding twenty-five years was only about 41,000 tons. Of the total amount exported, about 36,000 tons went to Great Britain or a Channel port for orders, 1200 tons direct to France, 2700 tons to Sweden, 2700 tons to Portugal, 3000 tons to the United States, and the remainder to the River Plate, Holland, Germany, and Spain. The proportion of the different qualities of sugar produced had considerably altered. Planters find it not worth their while to make the better qualities, the difference in price not paying for the trouble and delay, and now but seldom take the pains of claying their sugar. In consequence of this less than one-fourth of the whole crop at present consists of whites, about one-fourth of clayed browns, and above one-half is raw sugar.

The Sultan on Christianity.—The Sultan's religious opinions are under discussion in England. The Primate said, in a recent speech at Maidstone:—"You all know the Sultan has been here lately, the enemy, or supposed enemy of Christianity. I was informed by the Prince of Wales a few days ago that, in answer to an entreaty to him to protect his Christian subjects, the Sultan's answer was—and a most remarkable one—'I will not only protect my Christian subjects, but I will protect Christianity.' I think that a most remarkable answer."

Empty Honors.—Among the recently nominated chevaliers of the Legion of Honor are two *attaches* of the French Embassy in Mexico, who were supposed at the time the honor was conferred upon them to be snugly locked up in a Mexican convent as close prisoners. The *Pall Mall Gazette* calls them "knights in *partibus*."

A Detective Praised.—A Tipperary grand jury have resolved that Head Constable Talbot has shown during the recent Fenian outbreak "an amount of self-possession, ability, skill, and courage that has never been surpassed, if ever equalled, and which merits the highest approbation of the kingdom at large, and should be substantially acknowledged and rewarded by the Government."

An English journal says this praise is deserved, as Mr. Talbot has been present for two years past at Fenian meetings in every part of Ireland.

Curious Story about Garibaldi.—There is an extraordinary story in circulation in Italy (according to a letter from Florence) respecting an interview between Garibaldi and an emissary of the Italian Government on the territory of the ancient but microscopic State of San Marino. At this meeting all existing differences with regard to the Roman question were, it is said, entirely removed, and a common line of action was adopted. This means, if the statement be really founded in fact, that the Italian Government has succeeded in dissuading Garibaldi from his adventurous undertaking, which would certainly, if carried into effect, give rise to a new French intervention. Upon this head it would appear that information is at hand which must have undeceived the most sanguine believers in the eventual connivance of the French Government. A large force has been collected at Toulon, ready to embark for Civita Vecchia on the shortest notice. This, at least, is the tenor of the latest information. On the other hand, we have a speech of Garibaldi, reported from Siena, in which the General is represented as having said that Rome must soon be added to the dominions of the House of Savoy; that all was ready, and that the great blow would be struck "after the autumnal showers (*dopo la rinfrescata*)."

Garibaldi on the Cholera.—The following letter of practical advice in regard to the cholera has been sent by Garibaldi to one of his friends in Sicily:—

"Caro Coppola:—I am much distressed at the miserable condition of our dear friends at Catania. You know that I consider as brothers and sons the people of Sicily. I shall never cease so to do. Tell your people that the cholera is a scourge of God, and can neither be increased nor propagated in other countries by any mortal being. Yet people may diminish its awful effects by the following precautions:—Firstly, no gathering together of people; therefore, no theatrical nor church services which can attract a crowd. Secondly, no excessive number of persons in one lodging; and here the rich, who live in large palaces, can help the poor. Thirdly, the greatest cleanliness in the squares, streets, houses, and, above all, great personal cleanliness. Fourthly, trust to doctors and to their reasoning, etc. G. Garibaldi."

Scotchmen in London.—The London *Scotsman* says there are only 35,733 Scotchmen in London, and adds some statistics:—"Total population of London, 2,803,989; natives of London, 1,741,177; natives of southeastern counties of England, 222,319; of south midland, 147,132; of eastern counties, 156,592; of southwestern, 128,444; of midland counties, 110,801; of Ireland, 106,877; and, finally, natives of Scotland, 35,733. Thus it will be seen that the tendency of the Scotch to go to London is considerably less than the movement in the same direction of the people of any other part of Great Britain and of Ireland. Even foreigners are far more numerous than Scotchmen."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 730}4p

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.—This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXPLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent. less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these Boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture this Boiler is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all are offered for sale at $50 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture.

A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 28tfip

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION of Candidates for Admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentleman desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, August 10, 1867. 8 20 tuf13t

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on MONDAY, the 2d of September, 1867, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
9 3 12t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
September 2, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 12th instant.
9 2 10t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE SHAM DEMOCRACY OF THE FIFTH WARD.—Gentlemen(?)—I am highly flattered by your kind attention to me at Ladner's Military Hall on Tuesday. I am well aware of the reasons that governed you in selecting me as the victim of your Assassination Committee in preference to the well-known citizens with whom I was associated in defending the rights of the true Democratic voters of the Fifth Ward. Outsiders cannot readily understand why I should have all the glory and blackjacks in this affair, for the following respectable citizens were contestants upon the same grounds:—

Mr. Grady, First Precinct.
Dr. Coad, Second Precinct.
Mr. Kelley, Third Precinct.
Mr. King, Fourth Precinct.
Mr. Madden, Sixth Precinct.

And, with the exception of picking Dr. Coad's pocket and assaulting his person, there was no damage done my colleagues.

My tender friends, in trying to beat my brains out you were actuated by one leading motive, to wit:—You were well aware that I knew the antecedents of your "Black Jack Brigade," and that I had the pluck to give the public a pen and ink photograph of them at my earliest opportunity. The best Quarter Sessions in this latitude is the court of public opinion, and by the god's I will bring up every one of your Swell Mob before it, and lash them with a vengeance.

I am now always have been, and ever will be a true Democrat; but the "Forty Thieves" who control the Fifth Ward are much mistaken if they think my opinion of them will ooze out with the fluid extract of blackjack. I spit upon them and their champions, and when my eyes are well enough to write a long article, I will prove to every friend of law, order, and common decency, that such ruffians should be taught at the polls that Christianity is not yet quite obsolete.

It is an old saying that "two heads are better than one," and when the rowdies, last Tuesday, "put a head on me," they were "cutting a stick to beat themselves."

There are three classes of the true Democracy of the Fifth Ward, to each of whom I will address a letter previous to election:—

1st The White Americans.
2d. Decent, honest Irishmen.
3d. My lager beer friends of Dutch persuasion.

And if I do not prove to their satisfaction that they never can be truly represented until the "Forty Thieves" are crushed out at the polls, I will invite the dancing devils at Military Hall to perform another hop jig on my cranium.

I will now close with the solemn assurance to the public, that I never raised my voice above a whisper until after the doctor dressed my wounds, and that I never knew, until I read it in yesterday's Telegraph, that there was any attack made upon the Convention, for I was carried to the rear early in the day.

If the Judge of Quarter Sessions will compel the proper official to bring up this case immediately (for I cannot afford to wait), I will prove to the Court and this community that my only hobby through life has been a determined opposition to rowdyism, no matter in what party it was to be found.

The genius who started the story about me getting upon a table to harangue the crowd, can have my hat. I was requested to get upon a table in the afternoon to show my wounds to the crowd, and that is the only foundation for that story.

Still on deck. WILLIAM P. BELTON.
International Hotel, Friday morning, Sept. 6, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
Philadelphia, August 26, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the tenth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said tenth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of September, 1867.
By order of the Board.
8 26 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 45fmw

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at

DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw]4p

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, September 3, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$210 08 taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881.			
$231 58	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$188 83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$209 83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$175 08	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$175 08	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$55 08	do.	do.	5 ₩ cent. 10-40s.
$204 94	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. Aug. issue.
$180 43	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$174 43	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

8 30 tuthfim DE HAVEN & BRO.

FIRST PREMIUM!
PARIS EXPOSITION.
PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
WATCHES.
THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street
6 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE
IMPROVED BASE BURNING
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Magazine and Illuminating Doors.
The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK,
9 6 1m2p No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.

PERSONAL.—I HEREBY FORBID ANY one trusting my son, JOHN F. BLUNDIN, as he is doing no business for me, and I will not be responsible for any debts of his contraction.
Phila., Sept. 5, 1867. [9 4 3t*] M. BLUNDIN.

PERMANENT BOARDING CAN BE HAD AT the "Retreat," SCHOOL Lane. 9 4 wfm3w*

SCHENCK'S
SEAWEED TONIC,
PULMONIC SYRUP,
AND
MANDRAKE PILLS.

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SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, PULMONIC SYRUP, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

Dr. SCHENCK is professionally at his Principal Office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 BOND Street, New York, every Tuesday, and at No. 35 HANOVER Street, Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free; but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 a half-dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms. [9 6 f3t

Also, for sale by all druggists and dealers.

460 MILES OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Running West from Omaha Across the Continent,

Are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining 57 miles, to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October. Contracts have already been made for rock-cuttings beyond, to be done during the winter. The work is being pushed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, commencing at Sacramento, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, on which THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the First Mortgage Bonds, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work, and its early completion is as certain as any future business event can be.

The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company may be briefly summed up as follows:—

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS,

bearing six per cent. currency interest at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance—making an average of about $28,000 per mile. The desire of the Government to secure the early construction of the Road is so great, and its completion is so important to the country, that it takes a SECOND LIEN as its security. The Government issues these bonds only as each section of 20 miles is finished, and after it is certified by United States Commissioners to be in all respects a first-class road, and fully equipped with stations, locomotives, cars, etc., and ready for business.

2.—ITS OWN FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the Bonds issued by the Government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses*. The mortgage which secures the bondholders is made to Hon. E. D. Morgan, United States Senator from New York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the United States House of Representatives from Massachusetts, as Trustees, who alone can deliver the Bonds to the Company, and who are responsible for their issue in strict accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant, or *absolute donation* from the Government, of 12,800 acres to the mile, which it is believed will not be worth less than thirty million dollars.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which five million dollars have been paid on the work already done, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions in all will be required.

The Company have been careful not to make any statements to the public that were not fully warranted, and their published estimates of future earnings have always been much less than the actual results. The true prophet who should predict the immense business that must at once follow the opening of the only through line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States—and, indeed, Europe with China and Japan—might be considered as visionary as the originators of the Erie Railroad, who estimated that its future business would at *some time* reach *three millions* a year, when it has already reached more than fifteen millions.

NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

During the quarter ending July 31st of the current year, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:—

EARNINGS.

Passengers	$160,526·92
Freight	549,572·80
Telegraph	1,416·23
Mails	12,140·06
Transportation, Contractor's Materials	453,205·44
" " Men	26,077·97
	$1,203,938·95

EXPENSES.

Fuel	$131,069·58
Repair of Track	109,767·64
" Engines, Cars, Shops, etc.	50,354·44
Offices and Stations	54,967·60
Conductors, Engineers, etc.	33,294·78
Trains	15,486·93
Net Earnings to balance	807,508·63
	$1,203,938·95

From the relative high charges, the operating expenses of the road are but 32½ per cent. of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractor's business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men ($479,283·41), and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses ($395,530·32) 32½ per cent. ($157,564·42) as the proportion chargeable on the work done for contractors, which was less than actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter, $237,966·50. The account for the *commercial business* stands as follows:—

Earnings for May, June, and July	$723,755·54
Expenses " " "	237,966·50
Net profits of operating 325 miles of road three months	$485,789·04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is so amply provided for, and so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

And are Offered for the present at NINETY CENTS on the Dollar, and Accrued Interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 WALL Street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 WALL Street.

In Philadelphia,

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO.,
J. E. LEWARS & CO.,
F. STEEL.

In Wilmington, Delaware.

R. R. ROBINSON & CO.,
JOHN McLEAR & SON.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
August 30, 1867. 9 6 3mw

The Paris Exposition—American vs. English Burglar-Proof Safes.

PARIS, Aug. 16, 1867.—Editors of the *American Artisan*:—I may *safely* say that it would hardly be *safe* to attempt to write anything except on the subject of "Safes" at this time. Supposing that all the preliminary correspondence and articles of agreement are known to you, I will merely say that it was considered by the committee as practically impossible to have here, and with what they have, a thoroughly scientific trial. So the committee decided to see what tools and men each party proposed to use on his opponent's safe; and after allotting to each party three men, and comparatively the same amount of tools, the committee prepared to note, during the operations, the effectiveness of tools and men, which, by proper observation, would enable them to judge of the comparative merits of the two safes in their capability of resisting those kind of tools which the men of either side might use.

The trial as to the *opening* was public as far as possible, being limited only by the size of the building in which it took place. Everything being prepared and declared ready on both sides, at 2·43 P. M., on the 13th instant, the signal was given and both parties commenced. Chatwood's men attacked Herring's safe with wedges and hammers; Herring's men attacked Chatwood's safe with a drilling apparatus. At 3·15 the outside or fire-proof doors of Herring's safe were thrown open. At 3·40 Herring's men gave up the drilling, and, throwing aside their drilling apparatus, commenced with wedges and hammers. The cheers which arose from the English lookers-on when the outside door of Herring's safe was thrown open were loud and hearty; but they were fully equalled by the cheers from the Americans (though in numbers only as 9 to 35) when, at 4·35 the outside plate of steel of Chatwood's safe was thrown aside by Herring's men; thus exposing the outer surface of hard undrillable casting. Fifteen minutes sufficed to entirely remove this formidable (to drills) material, the process being very much similar to peeling the bark from an oak tree.

Taking a look at Herring's safe, we find Chatwood's men wedging at the door, apparently with a good prospect of getting in—some time or other. We hear many spectators remarking about the tremendous blows given by one of Chatwood's men with the sledge; he handled it finely, while the same persons remarked that the sledge of Herring's men was too heavy, and not one of the party was able to use it to advantage.

At 5·50 it was evident that both sets of men were becoming exhausted; and this being a question of safes, not men, it was deemed advisable to refresh the men. Operations were therefore stopped; and while the men were refreshing themselves the committee examined both safes; and they came to the conclusion that, as to security, the merchants and bankers of America and England were in a position to place their valuables beyond the reach of ordinary burglar appliances.

After stopping for forty-five minutes, and each set of men declaring they were ready to resume operations, the signal was given, and then commenced the exciting times! The inner plate and door-framing of Chatwood's safe were soon in a condition to admit daylight, but not to admit a man's hand to take out a block of wood (6 inches by 3 inches and 2 inches) which was inside, and which was a duplicate of a block in Herring's safe—each block having been placed in their respective safes by Chatwood and Herring; and in order to have no dispute as to what was meant by the word "opening," it was previously agreed that the production of either block of wood should be the only evidence the committee would receive as proof of either safe having been opened.

The outer part of the burglar-proof door of Herring's safe now showed signs of soon coming off, while the inner plate of Chatwood's safe showed similar indications. Neither the Committee nor the public could remain seated. Tools were in bad condition on both sides, but no new ones could be admitted. If Herring's men could only have had one of the two large wedges they had brought, but which the Committee did not allow to be used, Chatwood's safe would have been opened at once. The room was very warm; the workmen were sweating and tired; the spectators were excited; hundreds of hearts beating with anxiety for the success of the safe which represented their side of the Atlantic; for the trial had so far been so very fair that each person in the building knew that the safe which held its block the longest would by the public be considered the best. Herring's door felt the effect of those tremendous blows so well given by one of the best strikers I ever saw; Chatwood's inner plate felt very seriously the effects of the "remnants" of wedges and chisels.

7·05 P. M.—Nearly every one is looking at the burglar-proof door of Herring's safe, expecting that the next minute will be its last; the outer plate yields and falls on the floor, followed by tremendous cheers from its opponents. Thinking it was the public reception of the block which had been placed in the custody of Herring's Safe, the man working on Chatwood's Safe stopped their operations for a moment, and were going to look at their favorite, when they were told that the block was yet behind the franklinite lining; they then resumed operations, and in about fifteen minutes nine-tenths of the people who were watching the Herring door heard something which made some of them change color, and which made all of them turn around hurriedly; it was the falling of the inner plate of Chatwood's safe! The block, however, was yet behind the sheet-iron inner lining, which held the fire-proof material. A crowbar goes suddenly through this and rips a hole sufficiently large not only to admit a hand and arm, but to allow the taking out of the block of wood, which could have been sold on the spot (few Americans as were present to see it) for its weight in silver; but it was not for sale, its destination being New York. Mr. Herring's son received an offer on the spot of 20 francs a pound ($15,000 in gold) for his safe, just as it was; but the safe is also destined for your city.

Cheers had been given when the fire-proof door of Herring's safe was opened; and again when the outer plate of Chatwood's safe came off; again when the outer plate of Herring's burglar-proof door came off; again when the inner plate of Chatwood's safe fell down; but at 7·20, when the block taken from Chatwood's safe was held up for the people to see, there was in that "English test-house" a cheer followed by other cheers which I will not attempt to describe (we had no instrument for measuring sound), but it made every American, whether native or adopted, feel that it was "good to be there."

Let us now look at Herring's safe: the franklinite is being wedged away from the inner plate, and the spectators can begin to see the interior, but the opening is smaller than the block. Chatwood's men keep at work on Herring's safe, as the committee decided that, in order to judge of the *relative* merits, each block must be produced; but after working for twenty minutes more, as it was beginning to get dark, it was decided to stop work until the next morning.

Next day, at 11 A. M. they recommenced, and at 11·04 the block was produced; the men who had obtained it cheering loudly. The committee now decided that Mr. Chatwood had thrown his block in carelessly on the top of the iron shelf, under which are two drawers, and that in order to judge of the relative merits of the two safes, Mr. Herring's three men should be recalled and open the drawers of Chatwood's safe, so that the block could be taken from one of them, "*if* it had been placed *in* either." As the men were not on hand, it was agreed to wait ten minutes, and that, if they could not be found in that time, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Pickering should be considered as equal to the three men and should proceed to open the drawers. Ten minutes passed away, and the three men not being found, Messrs. Holmes and Pickering took off their coats, and soon declared themselves to be ready. Time was called; work was commenced; but only one person could labor at once. Mr. Pickering seized a crowbar, thrust one end of it through the opening, pried up the iron shelf, took out one of the drawers, placed it on the top of the shelf, and called out for "time." The answer came, "Three-quarters of a minute," which the committee decided to call one minute, and add it to the previous day's time.

Let us now look at the figures and the relative merits. Total time occupied in opening Herring's safe, 4 hours 14 minutes. Time spent in operating upon Chatwood's safe (including the one minute of the second day's work), 3 hours 51 minutes. Deduct from this the time occupied in drilling the last-named safe (each safe being opened by aid of wedges, hammers, and bars only), 57 minutes; net time, 2 hours 54 minutes. Superior resistance of Herring's safe shown by time of 1 hour and 20 minutes. T. R. P.

P. S.—Herring's safe was only one of his "third-class" safes; but Chatwood's was his "first-class" safe.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

SQUIBS.—To-day the celebrated "Haymakers" (the Union Club, of Lansingburg) play the Athletics. Whether the community of base-ball-goers is to be *shocked* by their individual prowess and superior exertions is a question not yet decided.——A man named Gottlieb Schweitzer, while in a totally unconscious state of mind, did damage the head-gear and deface the personal appearance of one Hans Murdol, at Second street and Susquehanna avenue, last evening. He was taken into custody, "weighed in the balance and found wanting"—in stamps, and was sent below.——Blind Tom, that curious personage, with a mind giving every symptom of partial idiocy, yet capable, with apparent ease, of playing with a facility that has cost "masters of the musical art" years of hard labor, delights his large audiences nightly.——The opening of Ranstead street has commenced. The Girard Estate was the first point attacked, and is now nearing speedy demolition.——It is little that the people just now care what Shakespeare said; but it is an incontestable fact during the present sultry and foggy weather that "skeeters doth murder sleep."——One of the Corresponding Secretaries of the State Temperance Union, Rev. G. D. Chenowith, has travelled 6000 miles in its service, made 150 speeches, and procured the signatures of 3674 persons to the pledge. Praiseworthy exertion that is.——Almost a sinecure—the pleasure of fingering over the rubbish laden with "lucre" which the benevolent and order-loving janitors throw out of the Custom House for the investigation of boot-blacks, and extracting therefrom "ten-dollar bills" and diamond rings.——A violent eclipse yesterday made its appearance among the community of brokers and journalists, in the shape of an eye closed and battered black—a disagreeable political demonstration.

PLAYING POSSUM.—Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, Officer Young, of the Fifth District, found a man, as he believed, intoxicated, upon the sidewalk at Ninth and Lombard streets. He aroused the man, and found that he was not drunk, but was sleeping or pretended to be so. He was taken to the Station House, and soon after curious developments were made. A young man in a drug store at Ninth and Lombard streets, aroused by the call of the officer, looked out of the window, and thinking something wrong, hastened down stairs and found that a robbery had been committed, the door having been opened by drilling a hole, and shoving back the bolt. $25 in old coin had been taken.

This man, when found, was lying near a gate, which is said to have been unbolted, near the door where the burglar entered. Upon suspicion of knowing of the robbery, the unknown man was committed for a further hearing.

Undoubtedly he had been concerned in it, and hearing the footsteps of the policeman, hastened out and laid down on the sidewalk, to all appearances asleep.

COMMITTED TO PRISON.—It will be remembered that THE EVENING TELEGRAPH reported a serious assault committed on Charles Blanis by three Germans in Manayunk. It appears that Blanis had some time before assaulted one of the brothers, named Martin Nichols, and they, determined to have revenge, came down to the saloon, at Levering and Wood streets, where Blanis was, and there premeditated an assault. While one took charge of the wagon which had transported them, the other two entered and commenced their violent assault, striking the prostrate man with clenched fists and beer mugs until he was insensible. They were arrested and held by Alderman Ramsdale in $1000 bail. This morning it was ascertained that Blanis was in a dangerous condition, his head being fractured, and the assailants were rearrested and committed to prison.

MORE NOMINATIONS.—The following nominations have been made, in addition to those published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH yesterday:

Republican—Enos C. Renner, as Representative from the Thirteenth District. Mr. Renner was a candidate for the same position last year, but was beaten by 1245 votes. The Democratic candidate is Michael Mullen, the member of the last Legislature.

Democratic—For member of Common Council from the Eighth Ward, Charles F. Robertson.

For member of Select Council from the Tenth Ward, William Barger. For member of Common Council from the same Ward, John Monteith.

For Representative from the Eighth Legislative District, Dr. Kingston Goddard. James V. Stokes is the Republican candidate. The Republican majority in this District last year was 607.

LATE PAPERS.—Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has favored us with all of the English literary and illustrated journals by the Persia, including *London Illustrated News*, *Illustrated Times*, *Punch*, *Fun*, *The Banter*, *All-the-Year-Round*, *Once a-Week*, *Cassell's Illustrated Paper*, etc.

Captain J. Teal, of the steamer Wyoming, has our thanks for late Savannah papers.

Mr. James Vick, the great florist of Rochester, New York, has sent us his valuable and interesting treatise on the management of bulbs, lilies, crocuses, *et id omne genus*, during the winter months. Mr. Vick announces that he has imported from Europe over three millions of rare and beautiful fall and winter bulbs.

A GRIEVIOUS ASSAULT AND SUPPOSED ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—Last night, about twelve o'clock, Thomas Stewart, Wilson Meager, and Thomas Shaly, went to the shoe store of Philip Markley, on Germantown road, above Norris, and knocking at the door, demanded admittance. Mr. Markley got up, came down, and opened the door, desiring to know what they wanted. A pair of boots, they said, was the sole cause of awakening him at that late hour of the night. But before Mr. Markley had time to get the exact style of boot, the three fell upon him, knocked him down, and beat him in a violent manner. While thus engaged, an apprentice to the proprietor of the store came in, and with a loud halloo for help, pitched in, with commendable vigor and persistence, to the aid of Mr. Markley, and for a time the three midnight assailants had their hands full to look to their personal welfare. They attempted to beat a hasty retreat, but they were prevented by the appearance of officers, who took the trio in custody. Alderman Heins committed each in default of $1500 bail. It was their intention, it is said, to beat and gag the proprietor, and then rob the store. Happily the latter part of the programme was not executed.

PERSONAL DIFFERENCES AND ASSAULTS.—An ungrateful individual named Edward Toner went into a house at Somerset and Thompson streets, where a young lady named Mary Ann Kirkwood was engaged in household duties, and asked her for tomatoes to eat. She gave him some willingly, when he demanded more, and this ungrateful request being refused, he assaulted her, and is alleged to have brutally kicked her in the face. Officer Oaks coming up, arrested him, and Alderman Senix saw fit to hold him in $600 bail to answer.

Trouble, emanating from causes to the public unknown, resulted in an application to the public authorities for protection. Mrs. Sarah McDevitt, residing in the extreme northern part of the city, assaulted her liege lord in a most demonstrative manner. Not content with throwing dishes at his "head of heads" to their household, and shying cups, etc., at his sconce in a reckless way, she moreover threatened to poison him, it is said. When an officer made his appearance to arrest her, she shied a four-pound weight at him with a force which, had it struck him, would have laid him low. Alderman Senix held her in $600 bail to answer.

ACCIDENTS.—Hugh Kan, a lad, aged thirteen years, was badly injured this morning, by being run over by a wagon at Sixth and Shippen streets. He was taken to the Hospital.

A miraculous escape was learned this morning. An unknown man was standing on a coal car upon a high trestle work in W. B. Kinsey's yard, at No. 967 North Front street. He was standing on the coal heap, and was attempting to open the trap in the bottom of the car, when, with a sudden jerk the bottom dropped out, letting him down, with about ten tons of coal. For about ten minutes he was buried almost wholly in the coal heap, but by pushing the coal off he escaped with bruises.

A HOD-CARRIER'S FIGHT. — John Mead, colored, a hod-carrier by profession, was recently employed at his regular vocation at a building in course of erection on Seventh street, between Lombard and South streets. A quarrel originated between a brother in the same business and himself, the said associate being named Josiah Anderson. He received a severe pounding, and had a piece of his tongue bitten off. Mead was arrested, and committed in default of bail.

AN ESCAPE.—An officer arrested Caroline Faud, at No. 721 Buttonwood street, for stealing two silk dresses. She was taken before Alderman Massey, and, after a hearing, held in $1000 bail. The officer took her out to procure bail, and by some dereliction of duty she escaped, and has not since been heard from.

DR. SCHENCK.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to this eminent physician's advertisement, to be found in another column. A word to the wise is sufficient.

AN ASSAULT.—P. A. Marshall was arrested yesterday at No. 251 North Fourth street, for an alleged assault, and was held to answer by Recorder Eneu in $1200 bail.

THE SCHUYLKILL.—The rain, which yesterday was not very heavy in our immediate vicinity, has raised the Schuylkill, and the water now pours over the dam to the depth of three feet.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Dust proof, fitting neatly at the neck. No one can travel comfortably without one. Selling at reduced prices, to close out stock.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing selling off to close out stock at very low prices.*

THE beautiful engraving, "The Marriage of Pocahontas," awarded to those who purchase five shares of stock, costing $5, for the benefit of the Riverside Institute, is retailed in this and other cities as high as seven and eight dollars. Purchasers of this engraving are also guaranteed five presents (one for each share of stock) in the great distribution this month.

GOOD NEWS!!—A Card. Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothing House under the Continental, have just received a handsome lot of VERY FINE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES AND COATINGS OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, to which they wish to call the attention of their customers and the public generally. All in want of new Fall Clothing are invited to look at these goods and the prices of Ready-made Suits before purchasing elsewhere.

Particular attention given to customer work.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
First Class Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street,
Under the Continental Hotel.

GROWING REPUTATION.—If the entire correspondence from South America, Central America, and the West Indies, received by Messrs. Hostetter & Smith during the last twelve months, were published at length, it would probably be considered one of the most extraordinary collections of approbatory testimony on record. The letters, written in every variety of style, and emanating from individuals of almost every class, are, nevertheless, all of the same tenor. Physicians, priests, merchants, planters, military officers, artisans, lawyers, etc., tell one story, admitting, without reserve or qualification, that the tonics heretofore in use in those regions have been generally and justly superseded by HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The confidence manifested by the people of these countries might be fairly called enthusiastic. Yet these are not the only tokens of the growing popularity of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The foreign orders for the article from Europe, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, East Indies, Cape of Good Hope, Sandwich Islands, etc., have been heavier than at any former period.

As an antidote to malaria, a stomachic, and general invigorant, they all testify to its remarkable efficiency.

EVERY one should visit the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, and examine the superb collection of engravings given to those who purchase stock at $1 per share, in aid of the Riverside Institute.

"Onward, right onward,
Into the Valley of Death,
Rode the Six Hundred."

But larger, by hundreds multiplied into millions, than the doomed band who rode to swift destruction in Tennyson's poem, is the great cavalcade of unhappy men who are rushing to untimely graves, followed by the gaunt spectre Dyspepsia. This is all wrong, and should cease. Plantation Bitters, the great Stomachic Pain Killer, cures Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Headache, Vertigo, Dullness, and all symptoms of kindred character, as if by magic. For Languor, Lassitude, Great Weakness, and Mental Depression, they have a most wonderful effect.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

A SINGLE dollar invested in aid of the Riverside Institute secures in return a handsome steel-plate engraving and one of the $300,000 worth of presents to be distributed on the 25th instant.

CAPE MAY.—The COLUMBIA HOUSE at Cape Island will receive guests until Monday, Sept. 9. With fine weather and excellent bathing, persons wishing to spend a few days at the seashore could not select a more pleasant season than the first two weeks in September.

IN order that the plan adopted for the endowment of the Riverside Institute may meet with a deserving success, the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue has exempted from all tax the funds that are now being subscribed

MORGAN H. TROTH, Wholesale and Retail Provision Dealer (stalls Nos. 137 and 139), Fifth avenue, Fifth street Market, Fifth street, above Chesnut. Troth's Hams, Beef, Lard, Tongues, Pickled Pork, etc.

AID the homeless orphan of the deceased soldier and sailor, by contributing towards the endowment of the Riverside Institute.

MOTHERS are in ecstacy over the fine Photographs made of their children at Reimer's Photograph Gallery, Second street, above Green. Six cards or one large picture, $1·00. Photo Miniatures, $1·00. Twelve Ferrotypes, 50 cents.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

$40,000 is the value of the first present to be distributed, with others, among those who purchase stock in aid of the Riverside Institute.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

NEARLY 400 of the presents to be distributed for the benefit of the Riverside Institute are worth from $50 up to $40,000.

A CUP OF COFFEE OR TEA, such as you can get at Morse's Saloons, No. 902 and 904 Arch street—is very refreshing, especially for ladies out shopping.

WHEN you feel a Cough or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

G. BYRON MORSE'S DINING ROOMS, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for ladies and gentlemen, are now the popular resort for those in search of good dinners. *Visit them.*

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
MCINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

☞ BEST R. M. CLOTHING—
☞ *Best R. M. Clothing.*
☞ *Best R. M. Clothing.*
Reasonable Prices. ☜
Reasonable Prices. ☜
Reasonable Prices. ☜
☞ *We have the Largest Assortment of Mens' and Boys' Clothing, and the prices of Summer and Fall Goods greatly reduced.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

KNIGHT—LEE.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday morning, September 5, by Rev. Dr. Reed, THOMAS C. KNIGHT, Esq., to CHARLOTTE R., daughter of Judge Joseph Lee, all of Camden, N. J.

SMITH—YOMER.—On the 18th of August, by the Rev. A. H. Long, Mr. JOHN U. SMITH, of Flourtown, Montgomery county, Pa., to Miss EMILY ELIZABETH YOMER, of Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia.

DIED.

ALBURGER.—On the 6th instant, ABRAHAM H. ALBURGER, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, A. Y. M., and the School Directors of the Thirteenth Section, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 705 Fallowhill street, on Sunday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

BROWN.—On the 5th instant, ELEANORA BROWN, daughter of William and Kate Brown, 11 months old.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the grandfather's residence, No. 1217 Moyamensing avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CAMBLOS.—On the 5th instant, after a lingering illness, GEORGIANA ELIZA, daughter of George W. Camblos.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 1921 Chesnut street, on Monday morning at 7 o'clock. Interment at Mount Holly, N. J. **

CUMMINS.—On the 5th instant, Mrs. ANN CUMMINS, aged 104 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Lawrence Cummins, corner of Alder and Thompson streets, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

FANZ.—Suddenly, on the 5th instant, ANNIE B., eldest daughter of Lewis and Mary Ann Fanz, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1326 N. Fourth street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

GENSEL.—On the 4th instant, of injuries received at the late explosion at the Frankford Arsenal, JOHN WESLEY GENSEL, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Soldiers', Sailors', and Marines' Beneficial Union, of Frankford, and Mohegan Tribe, No. 27, Improved Order of Red Men, and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 378 Ann street, Whitehall, near Frankford, on Sunday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

HATCHER.—On the 3d instant, Mr. JOHN HATCHER, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Bustleton, Pa., on Sunday, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

McLAUGHLIN.—On the 5th instant, CONSTANTINE McLAUGHLIN, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 233 Green street, below Third, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

O'REILLY.—On the 5th instant, TERRANCE, son of Terrance and Ann O'Reilly, aged 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1021 S. Ninth street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SCHLATER.—On the 3d instant, after a short illness, CASPER U. SCHLATER, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Shekinah Lodge, No. 246, A. Y. M.; Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, A. Y. M., and brothers of the Order, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 722 N. Tenth street, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

STEINMETZ.—On the 5th instant, ELIZA S. STEINMETZ, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, William P. Way, No. 1707 Wallace street, on Monday, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock.

WILEN.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. CATHERINE WILEN, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Banes, corner of Frankford and Allen streets, Frankford, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

SOLDERING IRONS AND SOLDER, FOR closing up tin cans; Brass, Bell Metal, and Enamelled Preserving Kettles and Pans; Scales, Weights and Balances for family use, and several styles of Can Openers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

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THIRD EDITION

DEDICATION OF ANTIETAM CEMETERY.

Registration in Georgia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Dedication of Antietam Cemetery.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6. — Arrangements have been made for a reduction in the price of round-trip tickets, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its connections, as far north as New York, and as far west as Cincinnati, for the accommodation of persons who desire to attend the dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery, on the 17th. General Grant, at the request of the committee of arrangements, has assigned Colonel James M. Moore, of the United States Army, to the Chief Marshalship of the dedication.

Registration in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 6.—The Atlanta *New Era* is officially informed that the registration in Georgia, as far as heard from, is something over 183,000.

FROM CAPE ISLAND.

Closing of the Season and the Hotels—Delightful Weather—A New Hotel.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CAPE ISLAND, Sept. 6.—The season is rapidly drawing to an end. It has lasted nearly two weeks longer than last year. The United States, American, and Atlantic Hotels have closed.

The Columbia House and Congress Hall will probably continue open until the middle of next week. Each of these houses has a few families who appear reluctant to leave.

The weather is clear and bright, although somewhat warm. The thermometer marks seventy-three this morning. The bathing is very fine. There were over two hundred in the surf at one time yesterday.

The cottagers seem determined to stay it out. Only two or three families, so far, have left.

Mark Devine, Esq., of Philadelphia, contemplates the erection of a large hotel near the site of the old Mount Vernon Hotel. He has a charter from the Legislature to organize a hotel company, with a capital of $500,000.

Judge Brewster, of your city, is now stopping at the Columbia.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Cotton quiet at 27c. for Upland middlings. Flour steady; 9000 barrels sold—State, $6·70@10·85; Ohio, $8·40@11·35. Western, $6·70@12·60; Southern, $9@13; California $10·90@13·25. Wheat firmer; sales of 16,000 bushels—amber State, $2·32; white Genesee, $2·45. Corn firm; 43,000 bushels sold—mixed Western, $1·15½@1·18. Oats firm; 40,000 bushels sold; Western, 63@65. Beef quiet. Pork firm; mess, $24·25. Lard quiet at 12¾@12⅞c. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 105; Reading, 103¼; Canton Company, 47½; Erie, 70⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¾; Pittsburg and FortWayne, 106⅜; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Southern, 82⅞; New York Central, 106½; Illinois Central, 121; Cumberland preferred, 38; Virginia Sixes, 50; Missouri Sixes, 103⅛; Hudson River, 126½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114⅞; do. 1864, 110⅛; do. 1865, 111½; Ten-forties, 99⅝; Seven-thirties, September issue, 107B; others, 107¾. Sterling Exchange, 109½. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 142¼.

HARD KNOCKS BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

General Grant, Senator Fessenden, and the Whole Radical Congress Floored.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Grant at last has spoken, and—blundered. How he stalked into the Secretaryship, his friends boasting his great power to prevent mischief! What mischief has he prevented? None. The only power he claimed against the President a moment's thought obliges him to renounce. This is our "practical" statesman, whose first move is a blunder! This was our St. Michael, whose resistless sword was to mow down the Satan of the fallen host! Instead of that, we find that he does not even know how to draw it!

The great popular leader sinks to be only the President's Secretary, issuing orders he abhors; sits like "ancient Pistol," eating his leek and grumbling! Was ever boastful promise followed by such miserable failure! The General of the United States is to-day a weed caught in the Presidential maelstrom, and unless some better brains than his own come to the rescue, sure soon to be swallowed in the vortex. Let no Grant man after this call Johnson a clumsy knave; he has found wit enough to befool the model leader, whose silence passed for the highest wisdom—the puff of whose cigar was statesmanship. Once before there was an animal which passed for a lion till he spoke.

Grant's friends excused the shame of his taking Stanton's office on the ground that he got thereby so much power to prevent mischief. What power to prevent mischief has he gained by becoming Secretary? Absolutely none. His remonstrances are totally disregarded; he is obliged, as Secretary, to issue orders he dislikes and wait till, as General, he can do something to avert their sad results. Evidently, then, he has gained no beneficial power by taking the War Department. Has he, by such an act, assumed a position which teaches the people? What valuable lessons do the people learn from the sight of their admired and trusted leader befooled into this sorry plight by brains so muddled that when, as Secretary, Grant remonstrates against a measure, Johnson, forgetting that Grant is anything but a General, charges him with "insubordination!" As if a Cabinet officer could be guilty of "insubordination!" We challenge the South to produce a negro as unfit to vote as this man shows himself to preside over a Cabinet.

Grant has not, as Secretary, averted any mischief. Has he by taking the office roused and taught the people? To fasten public attention more thoroughly on this plotted treason, to rouse them to their duty, is worth anything but sacrifice of conscience. Has Grant done this great public duty by taking Stanton's office? Does chagrin at seeing his ignorance, does disgust at witnessing the President's paltry triumph over him, teach them the needed lesson? Every thoughtful man sees that so far as Grant's influence is concerned, the loyal masses are weaker to-day than yesterday.

If Grant had indignantly protested against Stanton's suspension and refused to accept the place, that would have roused and taught the people and made him President of the United States on a just platform. Instead of this, the people see to-day that Grant rushed forward to help out Stanton, supposing himself to possess a power of controlling the District Commanders which he now confesses he has no title to. He stands before the public convicted at once of ignorance of his own duties and faithlessness to his friend.

As matters stand the only advantage the masses gain from this event is one more hollow idol broken—one more sham exploded. Grant joins McClellan, to stand forever in history among the "might have been." We by no means undervalue this gain. But the present business of the nation is neither to break nor to mend idols. Our present business is to save the loyalty of the South from plunder and death. In this great emergency it appears that neither the Thirty-ninth nor the Fortieth Congress had sense enough to draw a statute that would hold water. If Grant be a blunderer, he has scores of comrades in the last and present Congress.

If 1861 will stand in our history as the year of treason, 1867 will surely be marked on the same page as the year of dunces. Treason, no doubt, flourishes to-day in Washington; but incompetency is the dominant characteristic which disgusts the nation and amuses the world. If the real Government is shown at Washington, then it is demonstrated that Democracy is a failure. A head of the State who would long ago have wrecked it, had not Heaven graciously provided that he should be even weaker than he was wicked; a Congress—fit body to fit head—ruled by a conservatism which modestly assumes to represent the calm wisdom of the nation and smiles, Malvolio like, on its critics as sentimentalists. The result of this wisdom, a code which, worse than the old sarcasm, not only lets the big villains through, but cannot even catch the small ones.

What can we expect of practical common sense from a Senate which follows Fessenden as a leader?—a man of whom it may be truly said that the nation has taken no one important and critical step since 1861 which his influence or vote did not resist, until popular good sense shamed him out of his folly or marched to its purpose over his opposition. Yes, Mr. Fessenden's Senatorial record is a record of fruitless opposition to every measure on which the nation's safety rests to-day. He has never been right, even by accident, at the first presentation of any critical measure. He has either voted against it or been felt against it, skulking behind his tools. Events have always proved him mistaken. In this race he has never "come to time." His wisdom has always been what the French call "the wisdom of the staircase"—coming to appreciate matters one moment too late. His statesmanship consists in "proposing nothing and opposing everything." Yet half the Senate allow him to do their thinking. Edmunds is his tool and Conkling his parrot. And this mole had power enough, spite of Stanton's and Grant's and Sumner's and Stevens' entreaties, to leave the President with the power of removing Sheridan, and to tie the hands of Congress till November.

The result we see. Congress tongue-tied and handcuffed till November; obliged to stand silent by and see Johnson trample on its laws. Loyalty hunted and trembling all over the South. A law so clumsily devised that it cannot be executed without bringing the great powers of Government into collision. A General selected and left in Washington to represent and protect the nation, and found, when the emergency occurs, not to know enough to be fit to be left alone!

These be our "practical men," my masters! These are the fruits of Fessenden statesmanship! Behold the wisdom of conservatism! Give us next time a taste of the folly of radicalism—we cannot be worse off, may be better; at any rate a change would be a relief.

There are yet men so timid and thoughtless as to insist that those who vote shall first know how to read. We commend another provision to their notice, namely, that Generals, Senators, and Presidents shall be obliged at least to say their catechism and repeat the multiplication table before assuming office.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Hon. H. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, on the Situation.

Hon. Henry L. Dawes delivered the address at the dedication of a soldiers' monument in Deerfield, Mass., on the 4th instant. He said:—

"That the glorious dawn of a new era so full of promise shall not be followed by the black tempest of contending elements, is the duty of the hour. Portentous signs are in the heavens. Dangers are thickening on every hand, and though flagrant war has ceased, the conflict is not ended. In the gathering storm the helmsman falters, and the ship labors; but stout hearts are in the crew, and the noble bark will outride the fury of the elements, and enter upon a broader and smoother sea. If the men of this generation shall prove faithful to their trust, and rise to a comprehension of its magnitude, the future of greatness and power, built on the firm foundation of universal manhood, sustained by universal education, and protected by universal suffrage, opening before the nation, will surpass in glory and grandeur all conception. If, on the other hand, the men of to-day prove unequal to the occasion, or false to its high behests, then will the trophies won in this war turn, like the apples of Sodom, into dry ashes in the grasp."

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THE HEART HATH A WORLD OF ITS OWN.

BY A. H. G.

Though the sapphire skies be studied;
  Though the night be crowned with the moon;
If the soul be changed to December,
  What boots it to speak of June?
Doth the mouth command the summer?
  Can a word bring warmth at will?
Add heat to the flickering firelight?
  For my lady heart is chill.

Can the songs that reposing nature
  Softly repeats in her dreams:
The nightingale's lay in the thicket,
  And the tinkling flow of the stream;
The manifold voice of the ocean,
  When his ripples are loud as his roar,
Whilst with this he washes the headland,
  And with those he kisses the shore:

Can the rest of the sighing breezes,
  As they breathe their sweet last in the bowers,
Or lull, on the calm-lying moorlands,
  The scented sleep of the flowers:
Can the spirit of beauty that mirrors
  The sprite-like stars in the seas:
Can the mystical silence of Heaven,
  Or the hush of the world, bring peace?

They may, if the heart be quiet;
  They may, if the soul be at rest;
If not, they are lightning and thunder,
  And tempest and turmoil unblest.
Let these wage their uttermost riot;
  So the heart with its thoughts be at one,
It laughs at their vain-sounding fury:
  For the heart hath a world of its own.

Is there peace in the heart of my lady?
  Is there peace in the words we may trace
As we peer o'er the ivory shoulder,
  Or read off the eloquent face?
Alas! that so radiant a beauty
  Should be bound to grave concern;
That the flush that was meant for affection
  To the shadow of shame should turn!

Yet she reads not a line of upbraiding,
  Though she hath misused her might;
And, where she meant but to trifle,
  Hath crushed, in her own despite.
Ah! fairest of ladies, take comfort,
  Though the phrase be measured and strange,
He, loving thee once, loves forever;
  Loves ever, and knows not change.

Yet cannot he love the unlovely;
  And his words must be fettered and cold,
Till thou hast recovered thy nature,
  And frankly hast smiled as of old:
For the outraged heart must shelter,
  And the wounded and yearning soul
Must hide even tropical passion
  'Neath the outer ice of the pole.

CHAMBER OF ART, BERLIN:

BARON TRENCK AND PRINCESS AMELIA.

BY HON. JAMES W. WALL.

I had been wandering for hours among the rare and antique things that Prussian pride and curiosity had gathered in the old Chamber of Art at Berlin. Feathered cloaks from the Sandwich Islands; Australian necklaces of human teeth; tattooed heads of New Zealand savages were there, most strangely mingled with curious relics illustrative of names and deeds in Prussian history. The earlier records of the Wendish tribes, who first laid the foundations of the Prussian State, were there. Memorials of the Great Elector, who, after the prostration of Prussian energies during the Thirty Years' War, succeeded in vindicating the honor of the Teutonic name, might be seen scattered all around. Old Ziethen's hussar dress, battle-stained and moth-eaten, with his dinted helmet, still ornamented with the wing from the black eagle—a plume that had been the oriflamme to the Prussians at Prague—occupied a conspicuous position in the main hall. There, too, upon a raised platform was to be seen the wax figure of old Fritz, clothed in the very suit he had on when seized with the agonies of death. The suit consists of a dirty blue coat, faced with red, a yellow waistcoat and breeches, snuff-stained and begrimed with dirt. Near this may be seen the ghastly cast taken from the old monarch's face after death, most strikingly in contrast with the angelic features in wax of Queen Louisa, whose rare, almost supernatural beauty death itself could not mar. And there, too, one may notice the curious collection of pipes, sole relics of that singular gathering which met, night after night, beneath the roof of the old Schloss—the Tabagie, or Smoking Parliament, of Frederic William, the half-mad father of the king whose memory all Prussia worships. These are strange-looking pipes, shocking to the sensibilities of a modern devotee of the weed, and the mere sight of them would throw a Turk into convulsions. One, as he gazes at them, might very readily conjure up the reality of the scene, of which numerous engravings to be found in the Berlin print shops give him a very fair idea. There heavy-visaged Grumkou, old gunpowder Dessau, Seckendorf, and "dirty Flans," "ragged Dutch specimen," as Carlyle calls him, "capable of rough slashes of sarcasm when he opens his old beard for a speech." And there, too, one spies Ginkel, the Dutch Ambassador, talkative and peripatetic Polnitz, together with a rabble rout of kings and princes on their royal visits, all of whom were permitted to sit beneath the cloudy canopy that floated above the heads of the members of the Tabagie, convened for high debate, stormy controversy, and drunken revelry. And here, in this old collection, marked conspicuously with his name, is Grundley's pipe, poor court fool, who wrinkled the Tabagie so often into a grim radiance of banter, with and there the outburst of a loud guffaw—a being without any wit himself, but who seems to have been the irrepressible cause of wit in others. Carlyle calls him, in his strange way—"Chaotic blockheadism, with the consciousness of wisdom most wondrous to behold—a mine of native darkness and stupidity capable of being made to phosphoresce and effervesce."

It was while I was gazing and speculating one morning over these curious treasures of the past, so dear to the heart of every Prussian, that I stumbled accidentally upon a curiously carved cup, which my catalogue informed me was Baron Trenck's, with the carvings done by his own skilful hand. There it stood, with etchings of rare beauty upon its surface—lines painfully traced, day by day, through the long and weary hours of that frightful imprisonment, and its edge actually worn away by constant contact with the parched lips of the poor sufferer himself, whose tale of patient endurance, resolute energy, and most marvellous escape, had been the wonder and delight of my childhood. In a moment the whole story of his eventful life was before me.

The secret love of Amelia, the sister of Frederic the Great, and Baron Trenck was of so romantic a nature that it was impossible not to have them recalled, standing as I was beneath the roof of the very palace that had been the scene of their daily intercourse and most unfortunate amours. The unlucky Baron appears to have been another example of the vanity of human wishes. While a handsome young officer he attracted the attention and won the affections of Frederick's youngest and most favorite sister, the Princess Amelia, who was not so much distinguished for her beauty as for her exalted rank. Alas! she was also a philosopher like her brother. Her affections, therefore, had their full play in the absence of all religious restraint. The royal brother decidedly objected to the attentions of the handsome young officer. He, at the same time, desired to avoid all scandal, and to effect this no time was to be lost. He gave the young lover the strongest hints to mind and mend his ways. But love is ever blind, and "laughs at locksmiths;" and so it was in this case. The secret interviews continued, but the detectives were too sharp, and revealed every interview to the king. Arrests for pretended military offenses were the next measures adopted to warn the lovers, and protect the lady in spite of herself. But Trenck was no sooner freed from these restraints than he again returned for consolation to the arms of his mistress. A longer incarceration was next decreed. From this he freed himself, and fled to a town beyond the Prussian limits. There, in his indignation at what he styled Frederick's tyranny, he soon forgot what he owed to one who had sacrificed everything the world holds dear. In his blind rage he irreparably injured his royal mistress, for he robbed her of that which, while it might have enriched him, left her "poor indeed." He had the audacity to exhibit, at a large dinner party, the portrait of the Princess Amelia, and boast of the favors she had granted. Frederick could no longer pretend ignorance of her conduct. Nothing but vengeance remained, and the continued imprudence of Trenck soon furnished the monarch with the opportunity, which he was not slow to improve. Trenck was suddenly seized and led off to a dungeon of one of the Prussian fortresses, where he suffered that long incarceration whose dreadful story has been told so pathetically, and is so familiar to the world. After suffering a long imprisonment, the king released him, giving him a suit of mean clothes and some money, strictly enjoining upon him the necessity of leaving Prussa. After Frederick the Great's death, Trenck obtained permission from the new monarch to visit Prussia, for the purpose of gathering up the wreck of his paternal fortune. On arriving at Berlin, it may easily be imagined that his first and most earnest desire would be to visit the lady who had been the source of all his misfortunes. Alas! what language could describe that interview? It lasted for several hours, and was consecrated to mutual tears. The past, the present, and the future were discussed without any alleviation to their mutual sorrows. What perplexities, what griefs were theirs! Trenck, with his hair prematurely grey, his body curved with the weight of sixty pounds of iron, which, for ten years, had hung suspended from it, his features changed by grief. This, then, was the man who, in his youth, was so remarkable for manly beauty, and whose image she had so faithfully preserved. He, on the other hand, beheld in her for whom he had suffered so much, a female who, like himself, was prematurely old; a head entirely bald, and shaking with the palsy; a form that tottered with feebleness, joined to limbs that, through contortion and disease, were scarce able to perform their office. How, in so altered a being, was he to trace the once loved object of his affection? How, in the accents of affection, the cold unfeeling train of reasoning, of desperation and mistrust that now escaped her, was he to recognize the tones by which he was once enamored? How, in the illiberal spirit in which she is now judged of men and things, could he be reminded of the rich sallies of wit that had so often gratified his understanding? Where was now the impetuosity of youthful gayety and the illumination of her magic? Each now finds in the other a shrunken and emaciated form. In this moment of trial the resolution of Amelia proved superior to the courage of Trenck. She so conducted the interview as to make it serve the purpose of diverting, for the time, their mutual sorrows. She inquired particularly after his situation, and as to the nature of his present resources and future hopes, and offered him pecuniary assistance, which he accepted. In this spirit they separated, to see each other no more in this world. Trenck married shortly after, and of this marriage the following very interesting anecdote is told. It was during a brief residence at Aix la Chapelle that he made the acquaintance of a baron, who was the burgomaster of the town, and had several daughters. Trenck fell in love with the youngest, about eighteen, exceedingly pretty and amiable. He demanded and obtained her in marriage. A gayety of temper natural to the lady having, however, occasioned some censures to be passed on her conduct, her husband, on the evening of their marriage, gave a striking proof of his originality of character. When every one had retired to rest, and the bride and groom had entered their apartment, the latter locked the door, took up his pistol, and said:—"I am acquainted, madame, with the reports that have been circulated respecting your reputation—it is but just I should be acquainted also how far these reports are well founded; therefore, choose whether you will make me a generous confession, or perish by my hand." The poor bride, confused and trembling, wept, lamented, and implored the pity and forbearance of her husband; but in vain. He was inexorable, and to her prayers to spare her life, only answered:—"Let me have a generous confession, with no omissions, no reservations, or receive your death at my hands." He persevered so absolutely that she was at length obliged to enter on the confession required. When she had confessed all, Trenck, laying down his pistol, said to her:—"Madame, you were ignorant of my true character; if you had known it you would have entered into no engagement with me; consequently, I would not have been entitled to the avowal now made me. As this is the case, I have no reproach to make, nor will I upbraid you for what has passed. What I wished for was to try if you were capable of telling the truth. This experiment has afforded me convincing proof of your veracity, and I am satisfied. Now that I know you are possessed of sincerity and ingenuousness of heart, in the fullness of mine I promise you the tenderest, the sincerest affection." The lady was delighted, and they lived happily together, she bearing him many children.

Trenck, after his release from final imprisonment, appears to have led a wandering life, embarking in a great variety of occupations—sometimes a wine grower, and then a cattle raiser; but, in an evil hour for himself, his restless spirit drew him towards Paris, just at the time the Reign of Terror was at its height. It was not long before the bloodhounds of the Convention were upon his track; and, one bright summer afternoon, the prisoner of Madgebourg, the lover of Amelia, found himself in the creaking tumbrel that was hurrying a few more unfortunates to the guillotine. His fortitude and endurance, tried so often, did not desert him. He spoke words of good cheer to his companions in misery; he joked with the railing crowd that accompanied the doomed to their place of punishment; he even hummed a merry song as he viewed the terribly exciting scene with indifference. Arrived at the scaffold, he ran up the stairs with the vigor of step belonging to youth; and, as the heavy sweep of the crimson axe crashed through his neck, and his head, with its long grey hair, fell into the basket, one of the spectators cried out, "See how defiant it looks!"

Thus perished the prisoner of Madgebourg.

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SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
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The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
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WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man a position as Collector, Salesman, or to make himself useful in any light business. Best reference as to character and capacity. Address J. H., office of the EVENING TELEGRAPH. 2 6

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NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN,
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 2m4p] E. W. CLARK & CO.

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OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE
PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND
ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,
This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.
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FINANCIAL.
NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Due After July 2, 1860.
Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at
The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.
Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.
All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.
JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.
8 16 fmwts30

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate o
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
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P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

WE OFFER FOR SALE
UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,
AT
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And Accrued Interest from July 1.
These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT.
Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States
For further information call at
C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

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628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1 00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
9 10 2m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

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In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to
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We are now prepared to offer to the Trade a full assortment of
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ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
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W. W. CASSIDY
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FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

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Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.
The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 25

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LONG YEARS AGO.

All for a pretty girlish face,
  Two cheeks of rosy hue,
Two laughing lips of vermeil tint,
  And eyes of heaven's blue;

All for a little dimpled chin,
  A round throat snowy fair,
A darling mouth to dream upon,
  And glorious golden hair;

All for a tender cooing voice,
  And gentle fluttering sighs;
All for the promise made to me
  By story-telling eyes;

All for that pretty girlish face,
  For a hand as white as snow,
I dreamed a foolish dream of love,
  Long, long years ago.

—*Dublin University Magazine.*

LONDON DRAMATIC CRITICS.

There is a very prevalent notion, fostered by many journals which abuse the tone and style of contemporary dramatic criticism, that nearly all the critics on the metropolitan press are playwrights, whose want of independence is mainly due to the dealings they have with managers. This is a mistake; and, more, it is an injustice. With two or three exceptions, our dramatic critics are men who never write plays for the stage, or for the pigeon-holes of a manager's desk. They enter into no competition with the authors they are called upon to criticize; and, if their judgment is biased in any way, it is by personal more than by pecuniary influences. Mr. Dumphy, the dramatic critic of the *Morning Post*, is not a playwright, and Mr. Desmond Ryan, who represents the *Standard* and *Herald*, and is a musical as well as a dramatic critic, never wrote a drama or an operetta. Mr. E. L. Blanchard, of the *Daily Telegraph*, supplies pantomimes very regularly to Drury Lane Theatre, but does no other dramatic work. Mr. F. G. Tomlins, who represents the *Morning Advertiser*, wrote a tragedy called *Garcia; or, the Noble Error*, many years ago, but has never repeated the error; and Mr. J. Hollingshead, who writes the dramatic notices for the *Daily News*, is the author of one farce, produced in 1858, and has never written another. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is represented by Mr. G. H. Lewes, and the *Globe* by Dr. Granville, both unconnected with stage writing. The principal critics on the London daily press who are active dramatic authors are Mr. John Oxenford, of the *Times*, and Mr. Leicester Buckingham, of the *Morning Star*. Mr. Oxenford is an accomplished author and adapter, whose writings would be accepted and paid for at the market price, even if he had no connection with the *Times;* and Mr. Buckingham's connection with the *Star* can have very little effect upon managers. As one of Mr. Webster's chief toadies, he probably secured early attention for his translations, and the way in which he made the Democratic free-trade organ play a few weak protectionist tunes, when the Music Hall *versus* Theatres controversy was in its infancy, was worthy of some little reward. The *Star* has since wisely discovered that it cannot safely be conservative when even the *Morning Herald* is liberal on this subject.

The weekly papers are represented by writers who have quite as little to do with stage business. The *Examiner* critic is Mr. Henry Morley, who reads plays, but never writes them. The *Despatch* is represented by Mr. Bayle Bernard, a conscientious and retired dramatist. The *Weekly Times'* notices are written by Mr. F. G. Tomlins. Mr. Sidney Blanchard represents *Lloyd's*. The *Athenæum* and the *Illustrated London News* both obtain their dramatic criticism from Mr. J. A. Heraud, a mystic dramatist, who obtains a footing occasionally at the minor theatres. The *Saturday Review* obtains its dramatic matter from Mr. John Oxenford. The *Spectator* theatrical notices are very rare, except when Miss Kate Terry is acting. The *Illustrated Times* is represented by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, a young burlesque writer. The *Era* and the *Sunday Times*, both professedly theatrical papers, and bound to praise everything, may be left out of the catalogue. The *Observer* is represented by a gentleman of taste, who is not a dramatic author, but simply an old playgoer. The sporting papers may be passed by; and the religious papers never meddle with anything so abandoned as public amusements.

Out of this long list of newspapers, daily and weekly, only three are represented by active dramatic authors, and only six, including those three, by dramatic authors passive and active—a sufficient answer to those who assert that the hope of selling pieces, mostly translations from the French, at fancy prices, is the chief cause of newspaper critical mildness. Dramatic authors, far from being gentle judges of the work of their fellow-craftsmen, are often remarkable for Draconian severity. Mr. Tom Taylor is the most prolific modern dramatist, with the exception of Mr. Boucicault, and when he gets an opportunity of passing judgment upon a contemporary drama, he is far from being merciful. His criticisms in the now defunct *Reader* were full of spleen and indignation, and his notices in the *Times* (during the illness of Mr. Oxenford) of *A Wild Goose*, at the Haymarket, and of the defects of stage management at the Adelphi, when his own drama of *Henry Dunbar* was revived, were like galvanic shocks to the readers of the leading journal. The public, used to nothing but critical sugar, were not prepared for this sudden dose of bitters, and the change of diet was evidently a mystery to the uninitiated.

All the writers named above have their individual peculiarities apart from the system of criticism they are supposed to uphold. Mr. Oxenford is a graceful and scholarly writer, never eager to use the admitted power of his journal to crush an actor or an author. Having written for the same paper for nearly thirty years, and being a sensible, observant, and cautious, not to say timid, man, it is almost unnecessary to remark that he is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the *Times* newspaper. On the first night of a new drama he is not so anxious to ascertain whether the play is bad or good, when judged by a high literary standard, as to see whether it is accepted by the public, and has the chance of becoming popular. If it will "run" a hundred nights, it is quite good enough for the *Times*, and the analytical criticism is reserved for the pages of the *Saturday Review*.

Mr. Dumphy's criticisms in the *Morning Post* are the work of a thoughtful reading man, whose natural amiability is often sorely tried by the rubbish he is compelled to witness. Mr. F. G. Tomlins is one of the most accomplished Shakespearian scholars on the London press, and one of the most genial humorists. If his dramatic notices in the *Morning Advertiser* do not more frequently show traces of fun and culture, it is because they have to be written hurriedly very late at night, or because the dramas produced seldom justify any writing beyond the merest reporting. Mr. Desmond Ryan, the dramatic critic of the *Standard* and *Herald*, is a writer of great experience, with no very strong opinions, except in conversation; and Mr. E. L. Blanchard, of the *Daily Telegraph*, is a writer of equal experience, who represents a journal of enormous circulation, and is careful not to use his power recklessly. Mr. Leicester Buckingham, who represents the *Star*, is very fond of long words, and rings the changes on "emotional facial" and "facial emotional," until he confuses himself and his readers. He can write an able criticism when he likes, but his prevailing faults are a weakness for praising everything in petticoats that is good looking, and a passion for scolding that is almost feminine.—*John Hollingshead in "The Broadway."*

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CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
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WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

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WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
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Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12‡

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LUMBER MERCHANT,
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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21‡ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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PHILADELPHIA.
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manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30‡

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1‡ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
EDMOND J. GODOWN to the use, vs. JAMES L. MOSES, Ven. Ex. June Term, 1867. No. 138.
The undersigned appointed to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale in the above case of all that certain two-story brick store and dwelling-house and lot whereon the same is erected, situate on the northwest corner of Haverford and Somerset streets, Twenty-fourth Ward, Philadelphia, containing in front on Haverford street 25 feet, and in depth 110 feet, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, September 16, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 129 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must make their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund. D. P. BROWN, JR.,
9 2 10t Auditor.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
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THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
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A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
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PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Mail Train.......... 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.......... 10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express.......... 12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2.......... 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.......... 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation.......... 4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train.......... 5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train.......... 5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express.......... 7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail.......... 7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3.......... 9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express.......... 11·15 P. M.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Cincinnati Express.......... 1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.......... 7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail.......... 7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.......... 8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train.......... 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train.......... 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express.......... 1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2.......... 4·10 P. M.
Day Express.......... 6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3.......... 7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.......... 9·50 P. M.
For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.......... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail.......... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express.......... 3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant.......... 1st class, 2·25; 2d class, 1·80
At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.
At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.
At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.
At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.
At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.
At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.
At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.
Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 1·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.
The 1·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.
4·00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
9·00 A. M. Morning Mail.
The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.
Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.
Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.
WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.
8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 11·50 A. M.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8, and 10¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
8 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia.......... 7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport.......... 4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie.......... 4·08 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia.......... 12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport.......... 8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie.......... 10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia.......... 8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport.......... 6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven.......... 8·10 P. M.
EASTWARD.
Mail Train leaves Erie.......... 10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport.......... 10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia.......... 7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie.......... 5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport.......... 4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia.......... 1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven.......... 7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport.......... 8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia.......... 5·40 P. M.
Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1‡ General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M. and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8‡

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M. and 10·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.
Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.
Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.
Stopping at all stations.
The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.
The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.
The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
4 18‡ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.
Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.
A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.
Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.
5 11‡ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.
On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.
For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 13m
H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4 P. M.—Accommodation to Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.
2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office.
1 1‡ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3·50 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M. The 7·15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express. 2·15 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·55 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where also state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
4 8‡ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, September 2, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—
Mail.......... 7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached.......... 9·15 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation.......... 4·15 P. M.
RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC:
Mail.......... 4·40 P. M.
Freight.......... 11·40 A. M.
Accommodation.......... 5·45 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street.......... 5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson.......... 6·28 A. M.
HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Leave Vine street at.......... 10·15 A. M., 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at.......... 1·00 P. M., 3·15 P. M.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY
Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.
Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.
The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City. D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

CALL AT SMITH'S,
NO. 328 CHESNUT STREET
And supply yourselves with
STATIONERY
PORTFOLIOS
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES
CHESSMEN
CHECKER BOARDS ETC.
All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery, Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 6tf

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 310mwf

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14‡

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO
No. 103 JONES'S AL

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BOSTON.......... Saturday, September 7
ETNA.......... Wednesday, September 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......... Saturday, September 14
EDINBURGH.......... Wednesday, September 18
CITY OF LONDON.......... Saturday, September 21
And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin.......... $100 | Steerage.......... $30
To London.......... 105 | To London.......... 35
To Paris.......... 115 | To Paris.......... 45
Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7‡ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Captain T. H. Cooksey.
The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, September 7, from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port September 7.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 8‡ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, September 7, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1‡

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.......... CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.......... CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, September 17, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
1 1 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, September 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1‡ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

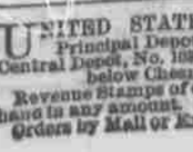
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16‡ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1‡

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1‡ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1‡ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
22 6m VANKIRK & CO.


T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for European Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

Progress of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have published their quarterly statement of the workings of the road, which is both of interest to the general public, as showing the rapid progress of a movement of great national importance, and also most encouraging to those who have already invested in the stock of the Company. On the first of August the Company had completed 325 miles of the road, and there is no doubt that the foot of the Rocky Mountains (517 miles from Omaha) will be reached in October next, and contracts have already been made for rock-cuttings beyond to be done during the winter. The work is being pushed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, and it is expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Not less than *thirty-five million* dollars in cash have already been expended, and from the liberal Government aid, the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the first mortgage bonds, there is no want of means in the treasury. We would mention, in this connection, that the trains of the Union Pacific have never been molested by the Indians except on one occasion, and they continue to run regularly, most of the Indian hostilities having been in Kansas.

A full account of the receipts and expenses is given. The former amount to $1,203,038·95, and the latter to $395,530·92, leaving a balance of $807,508·03 for the quarter. The agents tell us that, "from the relative high charges, the operating expenses of the road are but 32½ per cent. of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractors' business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men ($479,283·41), and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses ($395,530·92) 32½ per cent. ($157,564·42) as the proportion chargeable on the work done for contractors, and we have the net operating expenses on the commercial business of the quarter, $237,966·50. The account for the *commercial business* of the quarter stands as follows:—

Earnings	$723,755·54
Expenses	237,966·50
Net profit of operating 325 miles of road three months	$485,789·04

The amount of bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium for currency, $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were more than four times the interest on the first mortgage bonds on this length of road."

From this it will be seen that the progress made is most encouraging, and that we are not over-sanguine when we expect that in 1870 the Atlantic and Pacific will be united by a continued line of railroad, over which the great traffic of the land can pass.

THE RECENT DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Eight Lives Lost—Particulars of the Affair.

From the Rochester Express, Wednesday.

While a picnic was taking place at Lake Side, Wayne county, yesterday afternoon, on the shore of Lake Ontario, about twenty-two miles from this city, a party of thirteen persons, men and women, and girls and boys, went out for a ride upon the lake; the water was smooth, and not a thought of danger was entertained. When out about 150 rods, the boat, which was too full of its human freight, upset, and all but five were drowned.

The appalling calamity was witnessed from the shore by a large crowd of people, who were unable to render any assistance, no boat being near, and the scene was one not easily depicted. Anxious friends ran hither and thither to make sure that some relative was not among the unfortunate ones. Strong men wept like children. women fainted, and the cries, prayers, and groans mingled together, rendering the scene one of unparalleled horror.

Boards were torn from the fences, and rafts were made with which some of the men swam out to the rescue of those who were clinging to the boat, five in number, and they were rescued and brought ashore. When the boat tipped over, the man who was sailing the boat went down with the rest (the water being about twenty feet deep), and the second time down he was seized by a woman. In struggling to reach the surface he brought her up with him, and they both managed to cling to the boat. By this means her life was saved. Most of the drowned were young people from eighteen to twenty-one years of age.

The following are the names of the drowned: Frank Almond, of Macedon, Patrick Duffy, Frank Pullman, Frank Smith, Miss Sarah Pye, Miss Adela Crandall, Miss Patience Diver, and Miss Hattie Turner.

Efforts were made to a late hour last night to recover the bodies of the drowned, but without success.

The Indian Commissioners.

THEIR PROGRESS UP THE MISSOURI.

The correspondents of our Western exchanges continue to give full accounts of the progress made by the Indian Commissioners, now on their way up the Missouri river. At the last reports the Commissioners were about fourteen hundred miles above St. Louis, travelling somewhat leisurely, to enable them to see the suitability of the country for Indian reservations, to confer with the Indians and with Government officials, civil and military, and to send out runners among the Indians to notify them of the grand peace council to be held at Fort Laramie on the 13th, when it is expected that some definite settlement of the vexed Indian question will be made. It is impossible that there should be a full representation of the tribes at that time and place, as the notice has been too short, while many of the chiefs are suspicious, and will keep away.

The Commissioners have gathered much valuable information in regard to the past management of our Indian relations. They find that the friendly Indians who have had the closest contact with white traders, agents, and frontiersmen, are the most degraded and vicious. They find that the Indians have been systematically swindled and ill-treated by the Indian agents, and yet they have proved themselves susceptible to civilizing influences, and have shown a great aptitude for the peaceful art of agriculture. At the Yankton reservation they had a thousand acres in corn, and at the Omaha reserve five hundred. It seems very sad that in the former instance the whole crop was destroyed in a few days by the grasshoppers.

There is a difference of opinion among the Commissioners as to the proper policy to be pursued towards the Indians, some favoring war and others peace. A great difficulty in the coming negotiations at Fort Laramie is expected to arise from the fact that the frontiersmen have openly declared their intention of occupying the Black Hills country next spring, with or without military permission. The Commissioners are expected to return to Omaha on the 10th.

—Congressman Darwin A. Finney, of Meadville, Pa., is lying dangerously ill at the residence of Ezra Marsh, of Shelburne, Vt., where he has been on a visit for several weeks, and there is little hope of his recovery.

A Trojan Youth—President Johnson Sends Him to West Point.

A young man by the name of Reuben, residing in this city, was lately examined before the Committee at West Point in regard to his qualifications for entering the Military Academy at that place. Young Reuben received his appointment from President Johnson under the following circumstances:—While the President (then Governor) was making speeches to our soldiers in Tennessee, during the late war, he stated that it was his intention to secure a cadetship at West Point to the youngest soldier in the Federal army. Reuben was then a drummer boy, and only eleven years of age. After a time he became a private in the army, and subsequently, while the President was making his Western tour, when at Chicago, a letter was handed to him from young Reuben reminding him of his former promise. The President took the letter, and upon his arrival at Washington made out the necessary papers and sent them on to Reuben, who thus received his appointment. Reuben is a young man of German descent, and a youth of considerable ability, as he is already part master of two trades.—*Troy Whig.*

The Valuation of Boston.

The claim of Boston to be considered a "solid" city is well established by the last report of her assessed valuation, published in our Boston exchanges of Wednesday. From this it appears that the valuation of 1867 is $444,946,100, of which $250,587,700 is on the real estate and $194,358,400 on the personal property of the city. The increase on the valuation of 1866 is $20,583,755, a fair showing for a city which its own croakers declare is "finished." In 1863 the total assessed valuation was but $302,507,200, and at this time values were more inflated than at present.

The following table shows the taxes raised by Boston during seven years, the present year inclusive, with the amount of taxes paid by the city to the State, and the rate per thousand dollars each year:—

	Total Tax.	*State Tax.*	*Rate.*
1861	$2,507,006·39	$94,575·00	8·90
1862	2,968,596·50	567,450 00	10·50
1863	3,546,068·80	774,422·97	11·50
1864	4,487,247·67	781,257 26	13 30
1865	5 945,313·84	1,651,263·92	15·80
1866	5,468,094·48	1,017 637·75	13·00
1867	6,653,311·00	1,694,150·00	15·50

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL

To the Finest College Rooms in the City.

Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of

BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.

The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.

The Corps of Teachers has no superior.

Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.

Send for circular.

JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARK SPRING, Vice-President. 6 28 6m

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.) SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

The Trustees of the University have authorized the Faculty of Arts to make certain changes in the course of studies required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. This will enable all, who desire such a liberal education, as will fit them, whether for professional or other pursuits, to secure it, under a plan of ELECTIVE STUDIES, which will offer to the student all the advantages either of the system which formerly obtained, or of that generally regarded as the more practical.

While all the advantages of a thorough scientific and classical course will be continued, as heretofore, to those who desire it, the new plan provides that the student, at the beginning of the Junior year, may elect, in the place of advanced Greek and Latin studies and the higher branches of Mathematics and Physical Science, a more extended course in the English Language and its Literature, in History, in Science as applied to the useful arts, and in the French, German, Italian, and Spanish Languages.

The object of the Trustees in making these changes in the College course, is to provide in the University full and complete opportunities for acquiring an education that will either, on the one hand, satisfy those whose tastes lead them to the highest cultivation of the Ancient Languages and their literature, of Physical Science, and of Pure Mathematics; or, on the other, to meet the wishes of those who desire to be fitted, by a thorough practical education, for an earlier entrance into active business life.

Circulars, showing all the details of the College course, may be obtained, after September 9, from the Janitor at the University Building; and additional information or advice in regard to the election of studies will be given by the Provost in his room.

The tuition fees are thirty-five dollars per term, payable in advance, and the College year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on Monday the 16th inst.

By order of the Trustees:

CADWALADER BIDDLE, Secretary.

9 4 wfsmwfct

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master.

8 16fmw18t

HAMILTON INSTITUTE—DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, commences its next session on MONDAY, September 9. For circulars containing particulars apply at the School.

8 26 12t P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1425 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1224 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH School, S. E. corner of THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen SEPTEMBER 9th. For reduced terms in English studies, etc., see Circulars, or inquire of the Principal,

8 31 12t* B. KENDALL, A. M.

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 350 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.

Professor M. RADEN,

Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1344 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET above Spruce.

The CLASSICAL ISTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d.

J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

8 24 1m*

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, corner of FILBERT Street and N. W. PENN Square, will reopen on Monday, September 2.

W. J. HORSTMANN, Vice President.
8 17 3w P. F. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 8 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.

C. HASSENFORDER,
6 6 No. 422 VINE Street.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING BEEN granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of ANNIE E. BECK, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to

JOHN C. McCORMICK, Executor,
9 6 fmw5t No. 215 LOMBARD Street.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

THE CABINET MEETING TO-DAY.

Binckley Assists in the Deliberations.

GENERAL GRANT'S HEALTH.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

The Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet met early to-day, all the members present except Mr. Stanbery, who is represented by Mr. Binckley. The amnesty proclamation is under discussion. The President has not prepared any draft of the document, but will submit the question to the Cabinet, and its form will be decided upon to-day. Grant was not present up to the time of closing this despatch.

General Grant's Health.

General Grant attended to duty at the War Department this morning, having recovered from his indisposition.

The Hamill-Brown Boat Race—Contest in Progress.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—P. M.—The great race between Jimmy Hamill and Walter Brown is now in progress. The start was made at 1·30 o'clock. The result will be telegraphed as soon as received from Newburg. The betting stands one hundred on Brown to eighty on Hamill at the start. X.

SKETCHES OF THE MEN—WALTER BROWN.

Walter Brown was born in Madison, Greene county, N. Y., October 7, 1840, and is, therefore, in his twenty-seventh year. He is five feet nine inches in height, and when he is in racing condition he weighs one hundred and fifty-two pounds. His boating record is very creditable. Except on the occasion when, for $1000, he undertook to pull against a six-oared boat, he has lost no match of any importance. The matches he has won are:—

May 8, 1859, defeated William Edmondston, four miles, 36·45. May 27, 1859, defeated Theodore Grovier, four miles, 33·00. July 28, 1860, won double scull Worcester regatta, two miles, 15·45. August 23, 1860, defeated John Hanson, four miles, 33·00. September 4, 1860, won with Donohue, double scull race at Poughkeepsie, five miles, 36·15. July 27, 1864, won second prize Worcester regatta, two miles, 16·35. July 4, 1865, won first prize Portland regatta, two miles, 17·20. April 25, 1866, won single scull, two miles, at Soldiers' Fair regatta, Portland, 17·10. July 4, 1866, won first prize, Boston regatta, two miles, 17·06. July 25, 1866, defeated Josh Ward, two miles, 15·15. September 18, 1866, defeated Josh Ward, three miles, 22·30. May 21, 1867, defeated James Hamill, five miles, 45 30.

JAMES HAMILL.

James Hamill is a native of Pittsburg, Pa., having been born in that city in 1839, and is now in his twenty-ninth year. He is five feet six inches high, but very muscular about the chest and loins. His usual weight is about one hundred and seventy pounds, but in rowing condition his weight is about one hundred and fifty pounds. At this he will pull to-day. The matches he has been victor in may thus be epitomized:—

In 1859 he defeated Frederick Wolf, three miles, Time, 26·30. August 4, 1860, defeated Frederick Wolf, three miles. August 18, 1860, defeated Frederick Wolf, three miles. August, 1860, defeated William Jackson, three miles. July, 1861, defeated William Campbell, three miles. July, 1861, defeated William Campbell, two miles. July 4, 1862, won first prize, Boston regatta. August 13, 1862, defeated Josh Ward at Philadelphia, three miles. August 14, 1862, defeated Josh Ward at Philadelphia, five miles. Time, 37·00. June 20, 1867, won first prize, Beacon Club Regatta. July 4, 1863, won first prize Boston Regatta. September, 1863, defeated Josh Ward at Poughkeepsie, five mile race. Time, 37·38. July 19, 1864, defeated Josh Ward at Pittsburg, five miles, for $1000. July 4 1865, won first prize, Boston Regatta. September 30, 1865, won Pittsburg Regatta, in four-oared, five mile race, against Biglii brothers. Time, 32·26.

His first defeat was at the hands of Ward, in a five mile race, for $500 a side, rowed at Poughkeepsie, July 23, 1863. The second was on the Tyne, England, July 4, 1866; the third was on the same river the following day, his competitor on both occasions being Harry Kelly, the noted oarsman of that country. His fourth and last defeat was at Pittsburg, May 21, 1867, by Walter Brown, wresting from him the laureis of the champion of America. Hamill's record is certainly a creditable one, and is very difficult to be surpassed. He pulls a short and stout stroke, much like himself.

THE AGREEMENT.

On the 12th of August last the articles of agreement were drawn up and signed that the race should take place on the 6th of September, for a distance of five miles and $2000 a side, the winner to be recognized as the champion oarsman of America. The articles read that the race shall take place at Newburg, on the Hudson river, on Friday, September 6, 1867, between the hours of two and four o'clock, P. M., the race to be five miles, two and one-half miles to the stakeboat and return, to start with the tide, turning the stakeboat from left to right. That smooth water shall be requisite for the race, the condition of the water to be judged of and decided by the referee. The gentleman named and agreed upon for this office shall be appointed when the last deposit is put up in the hands of the stakeholder. That the race shall be for two thousand dollars ($2000) a side.

THE BOATS THEY PULL.

The boat to be used by Brown was finished last week by Mr. C. B. Elliott, Greenpoint, a long tried friend of his. It is a shell boat, the skin being of Spanish cedar, three thirty-seconds of an inch thick, with the bow and stern tipped with oak, and the frame of hackmatac. The boat is thirty-four feet long, eleven and a half inches wide, tapering to bow and stern, forming points three-eighths of an inch broad; the depth is six inches; the weight, thirty-five pounds; the spread at rowlocks five feet, and from tip to tip of the sculls twenty feet and four inches; and at every stroke the hands pass four inches over the toes, making an extremely long stroke. Forty-three of these strokes will be made each minute. The boat is strongly made, being fastened with copper nails and braced by wrought iron rods. Those who have had the privilege of examining it pronounce it the finest model ever made in this country. Hamill's boat is built in the same substantial, complete, and artistic manner, but it is seven feet less in length. In it the "Little Engine" looms up finely, his magnificent proportions a study for an anatomist.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 6

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 U S 7-30s	Jy	107⅝	
$3000 City 6s, New		101	
$7800 do. O.v	c.bs.	98¼	
$3000 Sch N 6s '87	s5wn	79¾	
$3000 Phil & Erie 6s		94⅜	
$2000 do.		94⅜	
400 sh McIlhenny	c.	⅞	
2 sh Mech Bk		25	
65 sh Minehill R	bs.	57¼	
63 do.	bs.	57⅜	
100 sh Phil & E	s60.	28½	
240 do	s60.	28½	

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New		101	
$500 C & Am 6s, '83		89⅝	
$4000 Leh Val bs		94	
$1000 do.	s5wn.	94	
100 sh Penna R	s5wn.	53½	
200 sh Read R	s5.	51¼	
500 do.	s5.	51¼	
300 do.	is.	51¾	
16 sh Sp & Pine		28A	

NEW MESS MACKEREL.

JUST RECEIVED, VERY FINE

NEW MESS MACKEREL,

IN KITTS.

ALSO,

SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.

9 18 tuth s4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

GENUINE WATER-PROOF CLOAKING, $1·87½.

Genuine Water-Proof Cloaking, $1·50.
Genuine Water-Proof Cloaking, $1·75.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

12½ CENT CALICOES, FAST COLORS.

15 cent Calicoes, new fall styles.
18 cent elegant fall styles Chintzes.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

200 PCS. CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

All-wool, 87 cents, 90 cents, $1, and $1·15 per yard.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

50 CENT BLACK ALPACAS, CHEAP.

50 cent Figured Alpacas.
75 cent heavy Alpaca Poplins.
Colored Poplin Alpacas.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

$2 BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.

$2·25 Black Silks, gold edge.
$2·25 Black Gros Grains, a bargain.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

37½ CENT FRENCH CHINTZES, FALL STYLES.

37½ French Ginghams.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

1 CASE CANTON FLANNELS, 20 CENTS.

1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 31 cents.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

BLANKETS.—1000 PAIRS.

We now offer for sale 1000 pairs fine Bed Blankets, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.

We will sell a good sound Blanket for a less price than soiled or damaged ones are sold for.

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Fine all-wool Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 to $6·50 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $6·50 to $8·50 per pair.
200 pairs of slightly damaged Blankets, will be sold at about half price. Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTH WEST CORNER
1 11 fsmrp EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2¼ yards wide Sheeting, 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doyliles, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

2 29 ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES:

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.

HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 30 wfmsm

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

LATE

JAS. B. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, DUBLIN, IRELAND,

THREE CASES OF PIM BROS'.

CELEBRATED

IRISH POPLINS,

IN ALL THE NEW AND STAPLE SHADES OF COLORS [9 4 wfm3trp

Selected and Ordered by Ourselves.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED FROM NEW YORK,

100 Real Val. Lace Hdkfs., $3·25, great bargain.
Handsome Points Applique Lace Bailies.
Black Real Thread Bailies.
A new lot of Hamburg Embroideries.
500 Real Needle Work Dowlete Bands.
Reduced to close out.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 28 to 75 cents.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 37½ cents, very cheap.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., 28, 31, and 37 cents.
Mechanic Corsets, reduced.
French Whalebone Corsets, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Hoop Skirts, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Great reduction in Hoop Skirts previous to taking account of stock.
1 case more of Fine French X'tract.

E. R. LEE.

Small lot of 4-4 French Chints, at 37½ cents.
Large lot Real Morocco Wallets, from auction.
Turkey Morocco Portemonnaies, from auction.

8 23 E. R. LEE.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,	HENRY C. GIBSON,
	CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....2 per $100
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (neuter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 13 mwfrp N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
September 9, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. To which the special attention of the trade is called.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 9, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [9 3 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 10, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc., of first-class city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [9 4 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
September 12, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 500 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [9 6 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 517 North TENTH street,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On Monday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 517 North Tenth street, will be sold, by order of administrator, the parlor, chamber, dining room, and kitchen furniture. 9 6 2t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,
Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, &c., at Private Sale. [9

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW IRON IRON STEAMER EDWIN FORREST, Captain Francis Bishop, leaves for Trenton, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and Fieldsboro',

Leaves 2d Pier ab. Arch,	Leaves South Trenton,
Wedn'y, Sept. 4, 1·45 P. M.	Wedn'y, Sept. 4, 5·30 P. M.
Thursday, " 5, 6 A. M.	Thursday, " 5, 9·30 A. M.
Friday, " 6, 6·30 "	Friday, " 6, 10 "
Saturday, " 7, 7 "	Saturday, " 7, 10·30 "

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [9 4 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOCK will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....30 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRable suburban Cottages for sale. Immediate possession.
W. H. STOKES,
Insurance Office,
8 8 1m* Germantown

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 9 rp

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET

8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

7 12 2mrp